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USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD141451 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna, 14 Mar (TASS) -- The USSR delegation arrived here today to participate in the latest round of talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe. It is headed by Valerian Mikhaylov.

ZAMYATIN, CHERVOV SAY U.S. LACKS GOODWILL

LD141906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Rome, March 14 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union does not believe it would be very rational to merge the negotiations on Euromissiles with those on strategic nuclear weapons, because that would mean only the "multiplying of troubles."

This was stated at a news conference held at the Rome Institute of International Affairs by Leonid Zamyatin, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Commission for International Relations.

Leonid Zamyatin and Gen. Nikolay Chervov, member of the Supreme Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and expert in missile questions, are "unofficially" in Rome, where they have already met Italy's high-placed political figures.

Zamyatin and Chervov said nothing new relative to the known Soviet stands. They fully blamed Washington which, Zamyatin said, "lacks goodwill for halting the arms race."

The Soviet Union, Zamyatin concluded, "does not seek confrontation with the West, but it seeks a constructive dialogue." As he put it, this does not depend merely on Moscow, because "appeals alone are insufficient for relaxation."

SOLTAN ASSESSES NATO RESPONSE TO PACT PROPOSALS

LD141544 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] NATO has officially reacted to the recent proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries on reducing military budgets. The answer was stereotyped: Nothing new, but we'll study it. Yuriy Soltan comments:

There is a saying: It is not the blind who do not see, but those who do not want to see. At almost every United Nations General Assembly session, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries advanced in this or that form their proposals on reducing military budgets in absolute or percentage terms. And the NATO states keep studying these proposals. In the meantime, virtually at every session held by the bloc's council, they harp on the necessity of spending more and more money on military (?needs).

In the current year, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will make its military expenditure surpass $300 billion. However, this could have been avoided. In January of last year, the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries urged NATO to join them in reaching a practical agreement on refraining from heightening military expenditure and on subsequently reducing (?it). The answer was silence. In June of the same year, the socialist countries suggested that the United States and its allies join them for (?relevant) talks on 1 January 1984. Again there was no positive answer. And now this month, the Warsaw Treaty countries invited NATO to conduct preliminary consultations in order to agree on the goals, date, and place of talks.

They even put forward concrete additional proposals that every state symbolically reduce its military spending at its own option, based on mutual examples, then freezing its military budgets for about 3 years, and later beginning to reduce them. Finally, the nuclear powers of both alliances are to cut their military spending by a coordinated total sum as a first step. The socialist countries also expressed willingness to consider any constructive counterproposal.

Wasn't this a serious initiative? Isn't it clear that reduced military spending as proposed by the socialist nations cannot jeopardize anyone's security? This would release extra funds for the needs of social and economic progress, which is being cut in the NATO countries' budgets. This would open possibilities to give additional support to the young nations. But the major idea is that a freeze, let alone a reduction of military expenditure, would slow down the arms race and create foundations for successful disarmament talks, in which Washington and its partners have verbally displayed such a great interest lately. There's a lot of talk on their side, and stereotype excuses in answer to concrete proposals.

In the past few years, despite the complexity of the world situation, the Soviet Union has kept its defense spending on the same level. In its 1984 budget, despite its general growth, the ratio of defense spending even somewhat diminished, and made up only 4.66 percent. As for the United States, under the Reagan administration the average annual rates of growth in military budgets have reached 12-to-14 percent. In the new fiscal year, the United States is planning to spend on military needs more than $313 billion -- one in three dollars included in the budget. This approach to the problem of reducing military expenditure clearly reflects two trends in foreign policy: One is aimed at lowering military danger; and the other at escalating the arms race, and at getting prepared for nuclear war.

WEST'S REACTION TO CHERNENKO ARMS STATEMENTS HIT

PM141216 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Appeal for Dialogue"]

[Text] The mass media and politicians of the most diverse countries are actively discussing the speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at his meeting with voters in Moscow. This enormous attention on the part of the broad international public to the most important event in the life of the peoples of the Soviet Union is entirely natural.

K.U. Chernenko's speech set forth a long-term program of peace and creation -- that was the main conclusion of everyone who attentively and seriously studied the whole range of measures and proposals put forward in it, which are aimed at delivering not only the Soviet people but all humanity from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

On this basis a movement of peace-loving forces is developing worldwide in order to give a universal character to commitments such as:

-- Seeing the prevention of nuclear was as the main foreign policy objective. Not permitting situations that are fraught with the threat of nuclear conflict, and in the event of such a danger arising, holding urgent consultations to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear conflagration;

-- Renouncing the propagandizing of nuclear war in any form, global or limited;

-- Pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

-- Not using nuclear weapons under any circumstances against nonnuclear countries on whose territories there are no such weapons. Respecting the status of already created nuclear-free zones and encouraging the formation of new ones in various regions of the world;

-- Not permitting the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form; not transferring these weapons or control over them to anyone; not deploying them on the territories of countries where there are none; and not transplanting the nuclear arms race to new spheres, including space;

-- Progressively seeking to achieve, on the basis of the principle of identical security, the reduction of nuclear arms as far as their complete elimination in all their varieties.

Responding to this concrete program of realistic actions capable of brining about a decisive turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and an improvement in the international situation as a whole, W. Fulbright, well-known U.S. politician and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated: "I welcome the desire expressed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to strive to limit the arms race and return to a period of relaxation of international tension."

These positive responses to K.U. Chernenko's speech coming not only from Washington but also from other world capitals graphically show how deep the roots of detente are and how great is the people's desire for peace, tranquillity, and the resolution of acute problems by means of negotiation.

But the irresistible and sincere desire of the West European and U.S. public for talks has nothing in common with the palliative statements that official spokesmen of various ranks in Washington and other NATO capitals have recently been vying with each other to make. To hear them you would think that nothing special is happening in the international situation and that peace has become more lasting and reliable since the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in West Europe started. This, for instance, is what FRG Chancellor Kohl is alleging.

These irresponsible allegations cannot be termed anything other than dangerous illusions. They are dangerous because they have nothing to do with reality and are clearly purusing the aim of blunting the vigilance of the American, the European, and the world public as a whole. Not for nothing is Senator G. Hart, one of the leading Democratic presidential hopefuls, sharply criticizing Reagan for not backing up his "peacemaking" statements with specific actions. "I disagree with many directions of the Reagan administration's policy," he stressed, "and I am not disposed to believe what it has started saying in an election year. Reagan's assertions about a more flexible approach to the disarmament problem and his readiness to conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union do not arouse any confidence in me."

Indeed, if you look at the real facts dispassionately and seriously, an uncomfortable conclusion suggest itself. The start of the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe has introduced qualitative changes into the international situation and made it more acute and dangerous. The world has entered a new and perhpas the most dangerous period of postwar history. The danger lies primarily in that a new spiral of the arms race has been initiated, as a result of which the threat of nuclear conflict has grown. Second, Washington is deliberately steering things toward the utmost exacerbation of the international situation, evidence of which is the U.S. aggression in Grenada, the armed interference in Lebanon, and the fueling of tension in other regions of the globe.

Third, the deployment of missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy reflects a certain shift in the policy of the governments of these countries and confirms their intention to string along with the Reagan course, foregoing their relations with the socialist countries and choosing to exacerbate the situation. Fourth, conservative forces in the NATO countries are obtaining new means of exerting political and ideological pressure on progressive forces -- the siting of the missiles is being accompanied by extreme measures restricting democratic rights.

And finally, as K.U. Chernenko stressed in his speech, by deploying missiles in Europe the Americans have created obstacles to negotiations not only in "European" but also in strategic nuclear weapons. Essentially, the Geneva talks were broken off as a result of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe. All this is now recognized by sober-minded Western politicians.

At the same time it is now clearer than ever to everyone that the insane buildup of the already excessive amount of nuclear arms cannot secure for Washington, as the Reagan administration hopes, the military superiority that would allow it to impose its will on others. The Soviet Union will never allow anyone to smash the military equilibrium that has been achieved, and it has already demonstrated this in practice by taking, along with its allies, the necessary retaliatory measures to strengthen its defense capability.

President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Defense Secretary Weinberger in vain make statements in Washington that nothing special has happened and that they had "long expected" the Soviet countermeasures. It is now clear to everyone that the Washington administration has been rebuffed precisely where it had put its prestige on the line by coming to believe in the unhampered pursuit of a "policy of strength."

The Washington administration's adventurism is encountering an increasingly guarded reaction among the Western countries' leading figures and influential political parties. There is even a growing clamor of protest from politicians in the United States itself. "It is necessary to strive," Senator E. Kennedy declared the other day, "for the United States to immediately begin serious talks with the Soviet Union on an urgent, reciprocal, and verifiable freeze on the manufacture, testing, and deployment of nuclear arms. Ending the arms race must become our main foreign policy objective." This is just the path proposed by the Soviet Union, which was again stated with utter decisiveness in K.U. Chernenko's speech, which stressed the need to "double and treble our efforts in pursuing a policy of peace and international cooperation."

Bearing in mind that the "peacemaking" phrases currently espoused in Washington and the other NATO capitals are not being backed up by any concrete deeds, there is every reason to say that Western leaders are being duplicitous. On the one hand they are cramming West Europe with missiles, and on the other hand they give assurances about their love of peace and their readiness to come to the negotiating table. This, in particular, was confirmed by the results of the talks between President Reagan and FRG Chancellor Kohl which ended in Washington 5 March and which resulted in a decision to continue the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Germany to the accompaniment of statements on a "desire for dialogue."

Despite the obstructionist stance of the United States and its NATO allies, there is a strengthening worldwide resolve to strive for a favorable turnabout in international affairs. Mounting activity in the defense of peace is being shown by millions of participants in the antiwar movement in the United States and West Europe, and by the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Now even those who until quite recently tended to repeat with Washington that the siting of the U.S. missiles will lead to a strengthening of the NATO countries' security cannot fail to take account of this.

As for the Soviet Union, it is always ready for constructive talks with everyone, including the U.S. Government, if the latter is also prepared to take up realistic positions in international affairs observing the principle of equality and identical security.

KULIKOV ARRIVES IN HUNGARY FOR PACT EXERCISES

LD141637 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact, has arrived in Hungary. Marshal Kulikov is taking part in the "Soyuz-84" staff-leadership exercise of the Armies of Bulgaria, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Hungary.

Departs Budapest 15 Mar

LD150929 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov has left Budapest. The commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces visited Hungary in connection with the "Soyuz-84" staff command exercises.

Arrives in Sofia

PM141241 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "For the 'Soyuz-84' Joint Exercise"]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Mar -- Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, has arrived here in connection with the holding of the planned joint staff command exercise of allied armies and fleets under the code name "Soyuz-84" on the territory of Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and southwest parts of the Soviet Union, and in the Black Sea.

He was met at the capital's airport by Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense, V. Palin, chief of a BCP Central Committee section, and other officials.

EXPANSION OF POLAND-CEMA TRADE TIES DETAILED

PM141103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[B. Averchenko article under the rubric "Facets of Cooperation": "Reliable Shoulders"]

[Text] Poland's working people under the leadership of their vanguard -- the PZPR -- are overcoming the difficulties in developing the country's economy with increasing confidence by stepping up production of industrial and agricultural products. Last year, Poland's Main Statistical Administration reports, for the first time since the profound recession of 1979-1982 the national income produced in the country increased by approximately 5 percent. However, it is still almost one-fifth down on 1978. Much still needs to be done to extricate the Polish economy from the crisis situation once and for all.

The expansion of Poland's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and its definite reorientation toward deepening production and trade links with the CEMA countries are of great help in this regard. Here are some examples:

Under the protocol signed for this year, the volume of commodity circulation between the USSR and Poland this year will amount to 10.7 billion and will increase by 10 percent compared with 1983.

As before, Poland will satisfy a considerable portion of its import requirements for basic fuel and raw material goods on the basis of shipments from the Soviet Union: oil and oil products, natural gas, ferrous and nonferrous metals, ferruginous raw materials, timber, cotton, and many others. Trains carry the products of Polish industry in the opposite direction: machine tools, presses, equipment for the chemical industry, and road-construction equipment. Deliveries to our country of oceangoing ships, motor vehicles, hard coal, sulfur, chemicals, and other products are also envisaged. Cooperation between the two countries in the field of the production and delivery of agricultural machines and goods for the agro-industrial complex is expanding. Reciprocal deliveries of consumer goods are increasing.

True to the principles of internationalism and guided by the desire to give economic help and support to our Polish friends, our country has again granted Poland credit for a balanced differential in the cost of reciprocal deliveries of goods. The Soviet Union is participating in completing the construction of several important Polish metallurgy projects. I am speaking specifically about the commissioning of a shop for the heat treatment of rails and a coal tar plant at the Katowice Metallurgical Combine, and a roll-formed section shop at the Pokoj plant.

In mid-January the second stretch of the Druzhba oil pipeline laid along the bottom of the Wisla near the ancient Polish city of Plock came into operation. It was constructed in record time through the joint efforts of Poland and the GDR. The completion of the laying of this underwater section coincides with the 20th anniversary of the launch of the first phase of the pipeline, which is an example of socialist economic integration between the USSR, Poland, and the GDR.

Poland's cooperation with the GDR in the sphere of agriculture is expanding year in and year out. Thus, joint efforts by specialists from the two countries have produced new varieties of sugar beet that make the mechanized cultivation of sugar beet plantations possible. They already account for four-fifths of the sowings of this crop in the GDR, and around 60 percent in Poland. Yield growth is also promoted by a regular exchange of seeds of a number of agricultural crops. For instance, Poland delivers seed potatoes and rye seeds to the GDR and in return receives spring barley and wheat seeds from its neighbors.

A new step forward will be taken in expanding fraternal ties between Poland and Czechoslovakia. According to preliminary figures, this year's volume of Polish-Czechoslovak trade will reach R1,825 million. Czechoslovakia is Poland's second most important trading partner (after the Soviet Union).

A full-capacity workload in the enterprises of Poland's rubber industry, particularly the Debice, Poznan, and Olsztyn plants, will be promoted by the processing of customer-supplied raw materials from the fraternal countries. Within the framework of signed agreements, the Polish Stomil enterprises will produce 250,000 tires for Hungary from Hungarian raw materials. And Polish workers will manufacture around 100,000 pairs of rubber footwear from semimanufactures supplied by the GDR.

This year the mutual exchange of goods and services between Poland and Romania will be 15-percent up on the guidelines of the long-term agreement. Polish-Cuban trade turnover will this year grow by 10-percent more than was previously planned.

Many such examples of the expanding cooperation between the fraternal countries can be cited. They are graphic testimony that the mutual ties between the socialist community states are typified by a concern not only for their own interests, but also for the interests of their friends and allies. Unity, cohesion, and mutual aid and support are a reliable guarantee of the fraternal peoples' successes on the road of creating the new society.

U.S. 'FIRST USE' POLICY EVOKES CONCERN IN EUROPE

LD142342 Moscow TASS in English 2302 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes

U.S. military personnel which is to operate the Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in the FRG territory took part in the first secret exercises to practise combat employment of these first-strike missiles in Europe. According to a REUTER report, such training exercises were held at three U.S. bases in the area of Stuttgart at least twice. Last week similar exercises were held at the Greenham Common base in Britain, where U.S. nuclear missiles are also being deployed. One can thus see that the NATO machine for preparing a nuclear war in Europe does not stop even for a minute. Despite numerous protests from West European and U.S. public, the Washington administration officials are stubbornly pursuing the course of deploying new nuclear missiles in some of the West European countries, which is inevitably leading to a greater dependence of the peoples of these countries on the USA, and making them into nuclear hostages.

Concern is mounting daily in the world over the danger created by the deployment of the big-range U.S. Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe -- thousands of kilometers from the USA. The peoples are demanding an end to the slide toward a nuclear catastrophe while it is yet not too late. The stark reality of this threat is also underlined by the fact that the leaders of NATO, above all in the USA, continue to regard the possible first use of nuclear weapons as the basis for their policy.

Yesterday, for instance, the NATO chief allied commander in Europe, the U.S. General Bernard Rogers attempted once again to justify the strategy of the first nuclear strike addressing in Oslo a symposium of representatives of the NATO countries on strategic matters. A few days before that, during hearings in the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, Rogers said that one hallmark of NATO strategy is the "readiness to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons." And it is within the framework of this "readiness" that the U.S. leaders continue to deploy their new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

At a recent press conference for newsmen from some of the European capitals, televised to Europe, the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, rejected the idea that the United States ought to discontinue the deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in the territory of Western Europe. This position of Washington speaks for itself, and eloquently at that, namely that the USA, in the pursuit of its militarist course, stubbornly strives to achieve a military superiority over the Soviet Union and to break the strategic parity existing between the USA and the Soviet Union.

As regards the USSR's position on this issue, the Soviet Union, as Konstantin Chernenko said in his speech before the electorate, still wants to see Europe free from nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical -- so that the USA and the USSR lost no time in taking the first major step in this direction. In the process the Soviet Union does not intend to strengthen its security at the expense of others. It wants equal security for all.

ARBATOV ON CHANCES OF U.S.-USSR SUMMIT MEETING

DW121203 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1200 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, CPSU Central Committee member and director of the United States and Canada Institute in Moscow, by reporter Nette; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Nette] How would you assess current relations between Moscow and Washington?

[Arbatov] Relations are worse then ever. I think we have arrived at the lowest point of our relations.

[Nette] Is it at all realistic for European politicians to demand a summit meeting between Mr Chernenko and Mr Reagan? Is it conceivable that the Soviet general secretary could indirectly help Ronald Reagan in this election year?

[Arbatov] We do not want to become involved in the U.S. elections. Regarding the summit meeting, I simply cannot understand what it could yield. However, as I view things, there are just words; nothing is there to support them. Chernenko has indicated this. The desire to talk to us from a position of strength is directed against our interests. We are not small children and we are not a weak country. Why should we talk to the Americans from a position of weakness? We know very well that if we were weak, the Americans would do to us what they have done to Grenada. The main thing is that U.S. policy has not changed. I do not say that it will never change; I hope it will change. However, I am convinced that the Americans have no options -- they will have to bring this policy into line with the realities of the international situation.

REAGAN SEEN PRESSING CONGRESS OVER CHEMICAL ARMS

LD141736 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Bizyukov.

President Reagan, in an interview with a group of editors of newspapers and magazines published in U.S. south eastern states, has made an ill-concealed call on U.S. Congress to sanction the race of chemical armaments escalated by the administration. If the congressmen are responsible people, he said, they will clear the funds requested by the administration for fiscal 1985 for the production of chemical weapons.

Justifying his approach to the question of chemical weapons, the U.S. President, it seems, was guided by the same "logic" which Washington uses when opening up, without thinking about consequences, ever new channels for the arms race on land, under water, in the air, and lately, in outer space as well. The allocation of funds for chemical weapons, he asserted, would compel the other side to agree to an accord with the United States. Would it not be better, he asked, if they knew that should they not agree to that, they will face the fact of U.S. having chemical weapons that it can use against them? This is the same as in the nuclear field, he went on, this is deterrence.

The American President's "logic" strikes by the absence of any logic. Its essence is: armament in order to achieve disarmament. But has such an approach ever brought nearer genuine disarmament? On the contrary, such logic always led to another spiral of the arms race in one or another field, exacerbating the war menace in the world. Is this not evidenced by the deployment of Washington's first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe?

It is not an agreement on a total ban of chemcial weapons, the idea always favoured by the Soviet Union, that the U.S. President is striving to achieve. Neither is this deterrence. This means, in fact, a further buildup of chemcial arsenals. Reagan is pressing the congressmen, who refused last year to approve allocations for these purposes, into setting into full motion large-scale programmes, those already under implementation and planned, on chemical armaments, above all on new types of dual-component bombs and shells.

Well, the point at issue is not only a mass production of chemcial weapons with a view to gaining military superiority and dictating to the other side its terms, and if it does not agree to them, to use these weapons against it. The United States has since long used and is using these weapons in Indochina and Afghanistan, in Grenada and El Salvador, testing them on their own servicemen and on those of other countries. In order to whitewash itself, Washington accuses other countries of using chemical weapons, including nations in the Near and Middle East.

Do the Americans have a moral right to do that? A news analyst of LE PARISIEN LIBERE justly asked the other day. Indeed, he wrote, it is the American troops who used defoliants in Vietnam, the cause of cancer for many years. This, however, did not keep the United States from accusing the Soviet Union at the United Nations several years later of using chemical agents.

It is impossible to resolve the problem of banning chemical weapons by calls for chemical rearmament. To resolve this problem, it is necessary to adopt a serious and constructive attitude, to have a desire and readiness to look for mutually acceptable accords.

REAGAN ACCUSED OF DISTORTING ARMS RACE RECORD

LD142002 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

Chroniclers of Ronald Reagan's stay at the White House note with surprise that the American President, having cast aside in 1984 his previous practice, does not repeat in his public statements the fantastic allegation that the Soviet Union surpasses the United States practically by all military might indicators and has stopped telling his favourite joke about the "hopelessly obsolete" American B-52 bombers.

Some observers link this positive change in Reagan's statements with the forthcoming elections and with the President's aspiration to impress the voters. Others have Concluded that the President's competence in military-political affairs has grown somewhat during this three-year tenure at the White House.

The President's recent speech to the leaders of the United Jewish Appeal youth wing raises doubts with regard to these premature conclusions.

Addressing the young audience and, probably, counting on their ignorance, the President could not resist the temptation and repeated the tales that in the seventies (when it was not him, Reagan, who was at the White House), the United States cut its nuclear potential down to the lowest level in twenty years, whereas the Russians did not respond to the goodwill shown by the United States.

To be fair, one should mention that it was in the seventies that the Pentagon sharply increased the number of nuclear warheads on its delivery vehicles and substantially enhanced their accuracy.

The U.S. Navy received during that decade subamrine-based MIRVed ballistic missiles. As a result, the number of nuclear warheads on U.S. submarines grew ten-fold during the seventies -- from 500 to 5,000 units. 550 single warheaded inter-continental ballistic missiles were replaced by new ICBM's, Minuteman-III, each with three warheads. Every B-52 bomber received 20 new "SRAM" nuclear missiles instead of two old "Hound Dog" rockets.

Contrary to Reagan's assertions, the nuclear potential of all the three branches of the U.S. strategic forces sharply increased precisely in the seventies.

By the way, according to a report by the General Accounting Office of U.S. Congress, published in Washington, the Reagan administration conceals from the Americans the true dimensions of its militarist preparations. According to the accounting office, U.S. military spending will grow between 1984 and 1988 not to 1,770 billion dollars, as asserted by the U.S. Administration, but to 2,094 billion dollars.

A legitimate question arises: Why did the President need to distort the record of the arms race in the seventies? He did it, probably, in order to justify the present administration's attempts to upset the existing balance of strategic forces and its course towards gaining military superiority.

Washington strategists failed to achieve military superiority in the seventies. This decade, this task has become even more impossible to attain.

U.S. NUCLEAR BUILDUP ON 'TIGHT SCHEDULE'

LD131602 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: Preparations for an early deployment of MX strategic nuclear missiles of a new generation are proceeding at an accelerated pace in the United States. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST reported that the House Appropriations Committee had set in a report a tight schedule for the U.S. Air Force to deploy the first ten MX missiles. They are to be installed by the end of 1986. The Pentagon's nuclear buildup program provides for manufacturing a total of 100 MX missiles which are first-strike weapons.

Washington official spokesmen of late have begun to use less frequently belligerent words about the possibility of waging and even winning a nuclear war -- limited or global -- because they do not want to provoke protests by broad sections of the public both in the United States and elsewhere in the world. In fact however the spiral of the U.S. nuclear arms buildup is continuing to zoom.

During the three years of the present administration the Pentagon has spent a total of over 630 billion dollars on armaments. The newspaper BOSTON GLOBE says that the government has sanctioned the production of almost 30,000 units of nuclear weapons during the next ten years in addition to the existing 26,000 units. Atomic-powered submarines to carry nuclear ballistic missiles of the Ohio type continue to be built, the strategic Trident D-5 missile is being developed and methods for the safe basing of 100 MX missiles are being devised. On average, according to a reference book on the nuclear forces and nuclear potential of the USA, Volume 1, compiled by American authors, up to 5 munitions a day are produced for the Pentagon. It followed from the figures cited in that reference book, the BOSTON GLOBE states, that the nuclear component of the U.S. Armed Forces is far larger than many people think.

It is vitally important for peace and the security of the peoples to curb the nuclear arms race and that is why the Soviet Union has always been opposed to competition in the nuclear arms buildup.

The Soviet side is still prepared to address the problem of both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on a constructive mutually acceptable basis. Moreover, it is prepared to do so at any time as soon as the United States removes the obstacles it has created by deploying its new missiles in Europe. As Konstantin Chernenko said in his speech to the electorate, formulating the norms of relations between states, it is necessary to work step by step, on the basis of the principle of equal security, for the reduction of nuclear armaments to the point of the complete elimination of every type of those armaments.

U.S. SPACE PLANS 'CLEARLY CONTRAVENE' COMMITMENTS

PM131456 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 28 February Second Edition carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Oznobishchev entitled "Threat to Mankind: Washington Pushes Ahead With Militarization of Space."

The author attacks the ASAT program as an irresponsible step "fraught with exceptionally dangerous consequences," and claims that "virtually any F-15 can rapidly be turned into an antisatellite weapon." He states that U.S. space-based laser and particle beam weaponry "could be used not only against targets in space, but air, sea, and land targets too." He goes on to claim that the space shuttle program is aimed at repairing spy satellites and setting up a military space station, and that the Navstar system "significantly enhances ballistic missile targeting capability," stating that U.S. space plans "clearly contravene" its commitments under the ABM treaty.

He ends by reiterating the Soviet commitment to nonmilitarized space, branding the U.S. vote against the UN resolution on this subject as "extremely typical."

U.S. CRUISE MISSILE TESTS IN CANADA ASSAILED

PM141438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by Nikolay Bragin under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Tightening the Noose"]

[Text] Ottawa -- Having carried out the first tests of U.S. cruise missiles on Canadian soil, the U.S. Administration has officially informed Ottawa that the Pentagon is planning to conduct a series of similar tests over the next 5 years. At the same time Ottawa has been warned that other types of U.S. weapons will also be tested at military bases in Canada.

The CANADIAN PRESS agency has reported that the United States has presented Canada's federal government with a long list of arms which it intends to test in that country under cover of the U.S.-Canadian military agreement concluded in 1983. Although the list is secret, the agency points out, specialists in Ottawa believe that it is a case of some of the most sophisticated armaments.

In other words, Washington had made it clear to Canada that it has decided to use its concession on the question of testing cruise missiles and tighten still further the noose of so-called "military cooperation" round the neck of its closest neighbor and partner in NATO and NORAD (North American Air Defense Command). Canada is being instructed to follow unconditionally in the wake of U.S. policy and associate itself even more closely with Washington's military and nuclear preparations.

Many people in Canada consider, however, that any connivance in implementing the Pentagon's nuclear missile plans is intolerable.

People here are demanding increasingly frequently a ban on the U.S. weapons tests, the annulment of the military agreement with the United States, and the declaration of Canada as a zone free of nuclear weapons. A coalition of the country's antiwar organizations has urged the population to respond with a resolute "no!" to Washington's intention to place the nuclear missile noose on it and has brought claims in the Canadian courts demanding the legal recognition of the legal invalidity of the agreement on conducting cruise missile tests here.

E. Broadbent, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party, has called for the agreement to be annulled. (G. Notli), leader of the New Democratic Party in Alberta Province, has stated that "the testing of the U.S. cruise missiles in Canada means the Canadian Government's participation in the escalation of the arms race."

Canadian public opinion and the majority of the Canadian population indignantly reject the United States' importuning and its truly impudent imperial course toward "intensifying" U.S.-Canadian relations when it is using its northen neighbor's territory as what is almost "mandate" territory and for purposes which have nothing in common with good-neighborliness or with peaceful cooperation between states in general.

CURBS ON EXPORTS TO EAST EXPECTED TO HARM U.S.

PM141532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Vladimir Sukhoy: "'Sanctions" Again"]

[Text] The Senate of the U.S. Congress has adopted by a majority an amendment to the Export Control Act which expires on 31 March this year. This pretty lengthy amendment essentially provides a new version of the document.

Let us recall that the Export Control Act, adopted at the time under the pressure from the supporters of a "tough line" regarding the USSR and the other socialist countries, laid down export restrictions based on a number of political factors and "national security" considerations. On the basis of this act the regrettably well-known embargo on grain supplies to the Soviet Union was introduced in 1980, while in 1982 it was used by people attempting, as THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote recently, to "commit an outstanding act of folly" -- obstructing the building of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

The amendment envisages the further tightening of controls on the export of modern equipment and new technology to socialist countries. A whole system of export licences for certain products is being introduced and the range of sanctions against foreign companies "guilty" of reselling U.S. equipment to "unfriendly states" is being expanded. The Defense Department is given great powers -- the Pentagon will now have the right to ban the export of any technology that, in its opinion, may have a "military application."

Thus the United States is once again trying to use trade as a tool to achieve political ends. It is trying in vain, for, as the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK wrote recently, the Soviet Union "...depends on trade with the United States to a very insignificant degree. Controls on exports to the USSR can yield hardly any political advantages. Ultimately the U.S. people and U.S. business circles will be the losers." American industrialists also understand this. The export control procedures used by the United States, D. Kendall, chairman of the Pepsico Board of Directors, believes, "have mainly assisted export deals for our trade competitors, but have not deprived the Soviet Union at all of the opportunity to acquire any particualr commodity."

The new trade restrictions are being introduced for political reasons at a time when there is much talk on the banks of the Potomac of the U.S. desire for "honest dialogue" with the USSR and "desire for mutual understanding" between our two countries. How are we to understand all this? The current U.S. Administration still has only words "to its credit." Either there is no time for practical deeds, or else they are diametrically opposed to the verbal assurances.

One thing is indisputable: The goodwill of both sides -- not just the Soviet Union -- is needed to really improve Soviet-American relations. It is important to not restrict but, on the contrary, extend opportunities for trade exchange -- for its is useful and indeed advantageous for both sides. And, as recent experience has shown, all Washington's attempts to dictate its will here and all the sanctions and embargoes introduced by the White House will inevitably harm the United States itself.

PRESS ON RACE FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

Hart Profiled

PM141435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed article: "Who's Who: Gary Hart"]

[Text] Senator G. Hart was the last of the eight Democrats to join the struggle for nomination as U.S. presidential candidate. Until recently he appeared to many people to be a "dark horse," but the start of the primaries immediately brought him to the forefront. G. Hart gained three impressive victories at primaries in New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, leaving his chief rival among the Democrats, former Vice President W. Mondale, behind.

Gary Hart (his real name is Hartpence, but he changed it when he took up politics) was born on 28 November 1936 in Ottawa, Kansas, son of a small businessman.

After graduating from Yale University Law School in 1964 he started work at the Justice Department and then switched to the Department of the Interior, becoming special assistant to Secretary M. Udall. He has wide experience in running election campaigns. He participated in J. Kennedy's presidential election campaign in 1960 and in that of R. Kennedy in spring 1968; in 1972 he was in charge of G. McGovern's election campaign. In 1974 G. Hart was elected to the Senate for the State of Colorado and he was reelected in 1980. In the Senate he specializes in military affairs.

How can one account for the rapid rise in Hart's popularity in the course of the present campaign? To an extent it is due to the fact that in his pronouncements the senator from Colorado has vigorously supported the resolution on freezing arsenals of nuclear armaments. In the Senate he has advocated a reduction in the sharp growth of military expenditure, in particular the cancellation of the MX missile and B-1 strategic bomber programs. In the Senate G. Hart has opposed Washington's support for reactionary Latin American regimes and the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

Moreover, the so-called "new ideas" put forward by Hart in the domestic policy sphere are attracting a considerable number of young voters disenchanted with the traditional policies of the two leading bourgeois parties -- the Republicans and Democrats.

Hart 'Enigma' Investigated

PM141045 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11, 14 Mar 84 p 9

[Own correspondent Anatoliy Manakov dispatch under the rubric "Presidential Marathon-84": "The Enigma of Senator Hart"]

[Text] New York -- By coincidence I was the first journalist in New York to cross the threshold of the election committee formed here a few days ago at Senator Gary Hart's "headquarters." They had not yet had time to install furniture in the committee office, and its staffers were sitting by telephones right on the floor. One of them rushed toward me. He had noticed that I was their "first swallow" from the writing fraternity.

"To tell the truth, only 2 weeks ago even we could not have supposed that our presidential contender would get to New York," he said candidly when we agreed not to name him in the press. "But after his impressive victory in the primaries in three New England states people at once began speaking seriously of Hart as a perfectly real rival for Reagan himself. What is the secret of his success, and why have I left my law practice for a while and volunteered for his election committee? People want to see Hart as someone who can prevent the present President being reelected for a second term. Personally, I simply like Hart. It's very hard to explain just why..."

Is it just my interlocutor who cannot convincingly name the reasons for the rapidly growing popularity of the recently still quite little-known 47-year-old senator for Colorado? Attempting to outdo one another in conjecture, venerable political commentators also go on about some "Hart phenomenon." Turning to his election speeches, many draw an analogy between him and John Kennedy. Many things in common can really be detected in the manner of their behavior in public, their rhetorical devices, their age, and even their gestures. In the psychological field this association serves Hart as a sound publicity aid. But being telegenic and having pleasant manners evidently is still not enough by itself for such popularity.

"The whole thing is far from all my own work," Gary Hart himself explains in an interview. "I think that very many people in our country continue to be alarmed at crime, Watergate, and Vietnam. I certainly do not mean that, of everyone, I alone will succeed in turning the course of this country's development. But it seems to me that a second term for President Ronald Reagan will mean a serious retreat for us and, perhaps, for the whole world."

Of course, these are words from an election statement. But, for the sake of the truth, it has to be admitted that in the early seventies, while directing George McGovern's election campaign, the attorney Gary Hart was opposed to the war in Vietnam. Later, while a senator in Congress, he opposed -- not always persistently, but all the same opposed -- appropriations for the production of B-1 strategic bombers, MX missiles, and neutron bombs. Not straightaway but under the influence of the pacifist movement he supported the call for a bilateral freeze on nuclear arsenals and deemed it necessary to ratify the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna and to conclude an agreement on a total ban of nuclear weapon tests.

Against the background of the chief presidential hopefuls in the Democratic Party Hart probably has the most "solid record" in favor of limiting the nuclear arms race. And, at the same time, the most "flexible" one. In his post as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee he showed himself to be a supporter of increasing military spending, but at a lesser rate, and called for special attention to be devoted to modernizing not nuclear but conventional arms. He also openly gave assurances of his support for a "strong but more economical" military machine, as well as opposing the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

People on Hart's New York election committee spent a long time doggedly persuading me that the slogan he has launched -- "For new ideas!" -- has not been dictated by opportunist considerations of the election campaign. However, it is hard to believe that totally.

His general call for the more even distribution of the burden of "reindustrialization" among the social strata and for women to be granted equal economic rights and his other "new ideas" do not really tally with the fact that the senator himself votes in Congress not against but for the considerable cuts proposed by the Reagan administration in the programs for social needs.

Naturally, the average American voter does not have time to investigate the paradoxes of Senator Hart. "I like his ideas. His ideas are fresher than Reagan's or Mondale's," New York cabdriver Jerry Cohen confided in me. And when I asked him to name those ideas more specifically, he set to thinking and replied: "I think that under him our affairs with Russia will be better. Intuition suggests this."

Jerry Cohen is not alone in thinking this. His opinion, to judge from numerous polls in the press, is shared by millions of Americans who are aware that in the nuclear age America's leaders must learn to think in a new way.

'New Liberalism' Trend

PM141436 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Koshelev article under the rubric "The White House Marathon": "The Face of the 'New Liberal'"]

[Text] A sensation has been caused in the United States by Senator G. Hart's confident victory in the New Hampshire primary where three contenders for the Democratic nomination -- Senator E. Hollings, R. Askew, the former Governor of Florida, and Senator A. Cranston -- dropped out of the presidential "marathon."

New Hampshire is called "the granite state." In U.S. political life it has repeatedly served as the "touchstone" on which the chances of politicians aspiring to the Presidency were tested. In the struggle of contenders within the Democratic Party itself, New Hampshire has become a turning point: Its voters handed the victory to the youngest participant in the contest -- Colorado Senator Gary Hart (he is 46), who will henceforth be able to challenge former Vice President W. Mondale for the leadership.

Why did this happen and how should the resulting situation be interpreted?

New trends in politics usually produce their own leaders and, conversely, people who sense the spirit of the times more keenly than others often play an important role in establishing and developing new social and political trends. In the Democratic Party, where the main problem continues to be the elaboration of an alternative to Reagan's course, the "new liberalism" has emerged of late as just such a trend, and Gary Hart as its leader.

The term "new leaders" [as published] is applied in the United States to a group of intellectuals, politicians, public figures, and businessmen who believe that "Reaganism" is not the best policy to promote the ruling class' fundamental interests. They see R. Reagan's gambling on undisguised imperialism and the buildup of U.S. nuclear might around the world, on lining big business' pockets and encouraging the polarization between the haves and the have-nots as not only an archaic, but also a dangerous game which leads to America's isolation in the international arena and causes class conflicts to come to a head in society. "Four more years of this rule," Hart sums up, "would amount to a catastrophe."

He and his confederates are preparing what in practical terms is a "second edition" of the late J.F. Kennedy's bourgeois-reformist course in foreign and domestic policy.

The politician from Colorado is calling for "a new democracy, a new industrial and foreign policy." In general the term "new" plays a special role in his campaign tactics. It helps him to dissociate himself in the voters' eyes from the liberals' past failures and makes his platform less vulnerable to criticism from the Reagan camp.

In foreign policy and arms policy the link between Hart's campaign and "Kennedyism" is beyond doubt: the selfsame appeal to propagate the "American way of life" flexibly, where possible not by military but by economic and propaganda methods; the selfsame claim that U.S. military strength is best ensured not by nuclear weapons but by "cheaper and more effective conventional" weapons; the selfsame two-faced stance as regards U.S. aid to "petty tyrants and dictators" in Central America, Africa, and Asia.... True, it is possible to entertain the hope that Hart has learned from the experience of his prominent predecessor who in the last year of his life adopted an increasingly responsible and constructive approach to relations with the Soviet Union. He has declared that if he is elected he will start his activity by reopening the Soviet-American dialogue to impose a freeze on the two countries' nuclear arms.

His biography impresses the U.S. voter. In his youth he combined his studies at the elite Yale University faculties of law and theology with work to earn his keep in petty bourgeois circumstances. Later, dramatic pages in political history are linked with his name: the election campaigns of Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy in 1968, the antiwar movement and the surprise victory of George McGovern at the Democratic Party convention in 1972. After McGovern's defeat in the general presidential elections, Hart, who had worked as McGovern's campaign organizer, plunged into local politics, but later he was nonetheless elected to the U.S. Senate. He has retained numerous connections from those days, including some among "left-wing" groups. For many leaders of social movements he is "their man."

True, Hart's face lacks the actor's dazzling smile in the eyes of the presidential image-makers. Many people note the senator's insufficient confidence during his appearances before mass audiences; he prefers man-to-man "discussions at greater depth." However, it appears that a certain section of Americans has had enough of their present ruler's play acting, and the hands of the clock of history have moved on faster. Hart's figure inspires hope in those who have not yet made up their minds, those who do not want another 4 years of "Reaganism."

The core of Hart supporters in New Hampshire is made up of young voters from all strata, students, the intelligentsia, and social movement activists. But it is important that many potential supporters of W. Mondale and J. Glenn -- people with moderate conservative views -- have also decided to vote for the "new liberal" at the last moment. Although there are five other contenders for the Democratic Party nomination at present, the struggle will actually take place between Mondale and Hart, between the two trends in the Democratic election tactics.

The former vice president, together with a certain number of liberals, are forced to rely increasingly on organized forces hostile to the Reagan camp -- labor unions, the low-paid, and the poorest strata. His opponent and the remaining liberals believe that such tactics are bound to lead to the party's defeat in the contest for the votes of millions of undecided Americans.

This wing of the Democratic Party is seeking to mobilize the most varied sections of the electorate by means of revamped slogans of bourgeois reformism. In this context the emergence in the party of two leaders is a natural phenomenon. And although it is impossible to guess what turn events will take, the following conclusion suggests itself: In their polling booths, the inhabitants of New Hampshire have underscored a pressing and crucially important fact concerning the future of the United States -- 4 more years of "Reaganism" would amount to a national catastrophe.

REAGAN'S YOUTH EXCHANGE PLAN DENOUNCED

PM091528 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 84 p 3

[O. Voyeykov "Pertinent Remarks": "How They Raise 'Crusaders'"]

[Text] An official new initiative was recently put forward in the United States in the sphere of international youth exchange. It provides primarily for the sharp expansion of exchanges between young leaders of "industrially developed democratic states."

It is singificant that Charles Wick, director of the USIA and the President's personal representative for implementing this program, has been entrusted with "elaborating" the program's specific contents and with fulfilling it. Who else could they have entrusted with working on the minds of the young generation of their own and other people's countries? But of course, only him, C. Wick, the author of the thoroughly spurious project "Truth" and chief of the department which looks after such "education centers" as Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe. C. Wick is also one of the authors of the well known "program of demcoracy and public diplomacy," whose purpose is to propagandize the American way of life and to intensify the anticommunist, anti-Soviet indoctrination of other countries' peoples. And now Wick has been called upon to extend this "work" to the young generation as well with the help of the "youth initiative..."

The choicest people have joined the "Presidential Council for International Youth Exchange," which has already been set up. They include in particular, R. Davidson, chairman of Time Incorporated, one of the leviathans of the bourgeois press making a fool of the Western man in the street in the interests of the powers that be, and R. Kirby, chairman of the Westinghouse Corporation, one of whose main directions is military production, a worthy company.

What, then, does the Washington "initiative" serve? The aims are far-reaching: to raise an "elite generation of successors," to "mold the leading cadres of the future," to introduce "principles and values intrinsic to the United States," and to strengthen European organizations which support the Atlantic alliance. With the help of the "initiative," propagandists from the banks of the Potomac are seeking to suggest to the young people of other countries the idea that NATO is synonymous with peace and that the threat proceeds from the Soviet Union. Many millions of dollars are being allocated to "brainwashing" the planet's young generation, which, as even the U.S. President admits, has been prmarily anti-American in recent years.

In addition to the USIA, with what forces do the American leaders intend to implement the "youth initiative"? Take, for example, the National Federation of Young Republicans [NFYR], whose honorary chairman is R. Reagan himself.

The Young Republicans' political program states, in particular: "The American ideals of peace and freedom can be realized and defended only given constant vigilance and the advantage of strength.

"Any further talks on arms limitation with the Soviet Union can only be held if the present nature of Soviet policy changes and after the restoration of America's military advantage."

How are they not fighters for peace?

The Young Republicans propose very definite steps for "achieving peace":

"Peace through a show of strength. The NFYR advocates preserving and building up our strategic and tactical arms and producing modern military systems.

"Belief in victory. We must follow a national policy under which there must be no alternative to victory."

Just so. All simple and clear. The young champions of nuclear blackmail have probably gone further than their older mentors, but along the same crooked paths of the "crusade" against socialism. If someone refuses to march to the American drums, it is necessary to struggle against him. For, to follow this logic, anyone who is not prepared to join the "crusaders'" ranks wishes America ill.

The arrogance of the self-styled "leaders" knows no bounds. They declare: "Fate and providence have made the United States the leader of the countries of the world community. We are involved in a struggle against forces which have no conception of the ideals of the free person. We must assume the responsibility of leadership."

And here is another organization which, like the NFYR, is also a member of the American Youth Council. It, too, has been allocated an important role in fulfilling the new "youth initiative." It is "young Americans for Freedom." These "champions of freedom" called the young men and women who opposed the war in Vietnam "traitors to the national interests" of the United States and called the supporters of a nuclear arms freeze "agents of Moscow." They have no less enthusiastically supported the "crusade" against communism, and they honor as national heroes the Marines and "Rangers" who have turned peaceful Grenada into a concentration camp.

These are the forces with which the United States is planning to "achieve better mutual understanding between future generations." But the true aim of reactionary American circles is to "throw Marxism-Leninism into the ashcan of history." And they intend to do this, so it turns out, not least with the help of young people.

There is another question: Will young people consent to being sacrified to their crazy plans?

JAPAN SEES 'SOME PROGRESS' IN MOSCOW TALKS

OW141155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO -- Japan sees some progress from high-level talks with the Soviet Union on Monday and Tuesday, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official, who declined to be named, said the talks could broaden Russo-Japanese dialogue.

There was no major breakthrough on Japan's request for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's early visit. However, the Soviets did not reject the request, the official said.

Foreign ministers of the two countries could meet in New York in September while attending the United Nations General Assembly, he said.

In the Moscow session, Japan and the Soviet Union agreed to hold similar consultations at least once a year, resume Russo-Japanese movie festivals, hold annual trade talks and resume talks on a taxation agreement.

COMPARISON OF CPSU CONDOLENCES TO DPRK ON KIM IL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 March 1984 in its First Edition frontpages a TASS report on the 12 March condolence message sent to the DPRK by USSR bodies on the death of DPRK Vice President Kim Il. The PRAVDA account has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 13 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page C 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: [Text] To the Workers Party of Korea [WKP] Central Committee and the DPRK Central People's Committee

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium express profound condolences upon . . . (supplying alternate opening passage and picking up first paragraph, line two)

Paragraph one, line four reads in PRAVDA: . . . People's Democratic Republic.

Comrade Kim Il was . . . (picking up paragraph two, line two and supplying "Comrade")

Paragraph two, last line reads in PRAVDA: . . .and Soviet peoples.

We ask you to convey our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased and his friends.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (PRAVDA version ends, rephrasing direct speech)

INDIAN GOVERNMENT 'MISLEADING' ON USSR SPY CASE

BK130957 Hong Kong AFP in English 0935 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi, March 13 (AFP) -- An Indian lawyer has accused the government of deliberately misleading Parliament about an incident in which a KGB commander caught in the act of spying was expelled from India on February 28.

Pran Nath Lekhi, a Supreme Court lawyer and chairman of the Lawyers Association for Democracy, said yesterday that Nikolay Golobov, deputy military attache at the Soviet Embassy here, was arrested on February 27 while trying to obtain information from a Sikh officer in the Foreign Ministry. Commander Golobov was expelled the day after he was caught in the act and put on board an Aeroflot flight to Moscow, Mr. Lekhi said in a telegram to Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The lawyer accused the foreign minister of "deliberately misleading" the public in concealing this information during a Parliamentary debate. Asked about the matter in Parliament on March 2, the minister said that the government was "not aware of unwanted Soviet men," Mr. Lekhi charged.

The debate took place three days before Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov arrived here at the head of a high-powered 55-man delegation for a six-day visit.

In an earlier message, the lawyer named four Soviet diplomats attached to the embassy here who, he said, were KGB agents and had already been implicated in incidents in Africa, France and Britain. He called for an official inquiry into the matter, but his appeal has had no results so far.

The KGB affair follows an incident involving the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which came to light in early December with the arrest of three retired senior Indian Air Force officers and a civil engineer. According to Indian press reporters, four civilian employees of the U.S. Embassy implicated in the matter discreetly left India. Through their Indian contacts, the CIA agents succeeded in getting hold of technical manuals about the electronic equipment in the MIG 23's now used by the Indian Air Forces the reports said.

At the time the U.S. Embassy refused to comment on what it called the "allegations." The Soviet Embassy has yet to comment on Commander Golobov's expulsion.

AFGHAN TRIBAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS KABUL MEETING

LD142347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The tribal assembly, the meeting of ulema and religious figures of the DRA, began its work in the Afghan capital. [Video shows delegates at meeting] Delegations from all of the country's provinces will be discussing topical problems of the Afghan society's development, review measures aimed at implementing progressive transformations in the republic, and discuss the defense of the achievements of the April Revolution.

RESULTS OF CHERNENKO-VOGEL MEETING COMMENTED ON

DW150719 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary on the Moscow meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and FRG Social Democratic Party [SPD] Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, both sides came out for further developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG. This is pointed out by all Soviet dailies in frontpage reports on the meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and Hans-Jochen Vogel.

During the talks, Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union wants to develop and deepen the progress achieved thus far, noting that significant possibilities exist in this respect if they are not undermined but strengthened. In this regard, the FRG can play a major role on nuclear weapons stationed on its territory. The Soviet Union and the FRG, Chernenko stressed, could fruitfully cooperate in the economic as well as political fields. However, we cannot overlook the fact, the CPSU general secretary stated, that the FRG's transformation into a forward-based U.S. nuclear theater constitutes a real threat to the Soviet Union and its allies. This is why we will have to draw the corresponding conclusions, he said.

What is evident as a result of these views and considerations is that the Soviet Union wants to see the FRG as partner in detente and trade now and in the future. Thus, with impressive forthrightness, the Soviet Union aims at developing and deepening cooperation with the FRG. This cooperation has actually been a primary part of the policy of detente in Europe. As is known, economic relations between the two states in all fields have been virtually free of any attempts at using or misusing these relations as a means of political pressure. Why shouldn't this continue to be true? The FRG would be going totally astray if its political and economic circles were to fall victim to the temptation of proceeding from the motives and arguments of the American policy of confrontation in their economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. This would be a very naive policy.

As is known, the opportunities for political cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG have been fixed in the Moscow treaty, which has placed relations between the two countries on a solid political foundation. Thus, the treaty has created a constructive basis for the improvement of mutual relations.

Also of primary concern is to give further concrete substance to the Moscow treaty's objectives by taking the interests of both states into account. This implies that all parties in the FRG parliament must ensure that detente and peaceful cooperation continue to be safeguarded.

The primary concerns of the current international situation discussed at the meeting with Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic Party's [SPD] floor leader at the CPSU Central Committee building, also included the so-called strategic European nuclear weapons. Chernenko stressed that negotiations on them could be resumed at any time. What is required, however, is for the United States to remove the obstacles it has created through the deployment of its new missiles in Europe.

The talks in the Soviet capital were described as frank and constructive by both sides.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS GREEK RELATIONS IN ATHENS

NC141200 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 13 Mar 84 p 10

[Text] 'The restoration of Soviet-Greek relations was an important historic event for our peoples. It marked the successful development of multifaceted cooperation, which has achieved a satisfactory and constructive character in its present stage." This was stressed to Greek journalists at a news conference yesterday by Zinaida Kruglova, CPSU member and Presidium chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, who is in our country at the head of a delegation attending the festivities marking the 60-year anniversary of Soviet-Greek diplomatic relations.

Kruglova stressed: Firm friendship and mutual cooperation are the characteristics that have marked Soviet-Greek relations up to now. Never have our people raised arms against one another; on the contrary, at crucial times they have supported each other.

Referring to the present state of Greek-Soviet relations, the Soviet official expressed sincere satisfaction for the favorable prospects, which are continuously being broadened, as well as for the achievements thus far. The Soviet official also stressed that the further deepening of these relations is an achieveable and necessary target for the mutual interests of both peoples.

Kruglova stated: "The crucial stage of political developments and the continuous deterioration of international relations as a result of U.S. aggressiveness make the strengthening of friendly relations of cooperation with countries of different social systems even more important." Kruglova concluded: "A good example is the current state of Greek-Soviet relations. We are optimistic, and believe that by coordinating our efforts, we can avert the nuclear danger threatening Europe and the world."

Deputy Minister of culture Yevgeniy Zaytsev expressed his satisfaction with the current level of USSR-Greek cultural exchanges as well as with the favorable prospects that are being opened up in this area. He pointed out: "Cultural exchanges are not only a means of improving contacts and getting to know the cultural heritage of our countries, but are also the basic factors for strengthening friendship between our people; such exchanges also substantively contribute to peace."

The Soviet deputy minister pointed out the great responsibility that cultural officials have in the field of creativity, particularly during the present difficult international conditions, when efforts are being exerted in behalf of the reappearance of art that exploits reaction and war. In conclusion, he stated that the talks with Greek officials have advanced satisfactorily and that the third protocol provided for by the USSR-Greek cultural agreements is expected to be signed at the end of March.

Igor Gouriev, director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, [name and title as published] spoke about the development of economic relations. He stated that bilateral trade is continuously being expanded, with its value over R600 million today and all the prerequisites for reaching the R1 billion target envisaged in the agreement. The Soviet economist also stressed that despite certain existing objective and subjective difficulties, "we can raise economic relations to a higher level."

SPAIN INCREASES MILITARY LINKS WITH U.S., NATO

LD141839 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Spanish Defense Minister Narciso Serra, who is on an official visit to Washington, met U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. Following his meeting with Defense Secretary Weinberger, the Spanish-U.S. agreement on industrial security for defense was signed to protect technological secrets. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

During the official meetings and negotiations in the White House and Pentagon, Narciso Serra invariably emphasized that Spain is a certain ally of the United States. On the other side of the ocean, these statements are considered to be confirmation of the Spanish Socialist government's adherence to its NATO commitments. The Reagan administration by no means conceals the fact that it considers the Spanish defense minister's trip to be a new stage in Spain's integration into the NATO military structure. This objective, is the primary one in Washington's policy with regard to the Iberian Peninsula.

By the same token, it is advantageous to the United States that the Spanish Armed Forces' rearmament program is in accordance with NATO standards. This program, imposed by the United States, will cost the Spanish taxpayers $3 billion. EL PAIS said that no Spanish Government has placed such a heavy military burden on the taxpayers. During the negotiations in Washington, Minister Serra reaffirmed Madrid's purchase of 72 F-18A fighter-bombers, declaring that this year the Spanish Defense Ministry will pay the United States $500 million. The purchase of U.S. helicopters worth $200 million is also being studied, as are amphibious tanks for the Navy.

Washington is resorting to every available means to stimulate Spain to sign new military agreements in order to bind that country ever more tightly to the United States and NATO and to expand the U.S. military presence in Spain. Those on the other side of the ocean believe that will be able to pose the subject of installing military bases in Spain under the NATO flag at a later date. Such is the policy of Washington with regard to NATO member No 16.

Democratic public opinion is following Spain's strengthening of its military ties with Washington and NATO with concern. This course is contrary to the Socialist government's declarations to the effect that it had frozen the NATO military integration process on behalf of a national referendum on the subject next spring.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL TIES TO U.S. 'MILITARIST CHARIOT'

LD142019 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1048 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, 14 Mar (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration is making feverish efforts to strengthen the so-called "southern flank of NATO." This is the context in which observers view the current visit to Washington by M. Soares, prime minister of Portugal, and N. Serra, defense minister of Spain. The program for the visits includes talks with President R. Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger.

The administration does not conceal the fact that the intention is to draw Spain and Portugal into global militarist preparations being made by the United States and the NATO bloc as a whole. In particular, before Serra's meeting with President Reagan, a White House deputy press secretary declared that the subject of the United States using bases on Spanish soil would be discussed at the meeting.

UPI reports that the main result of yesterday's meeting between the Spanish defense minister and Weinberger was the signing of an agreement whereby Madrid undertakes not to sell to third parties secret technology sold to it by the United States for making military equipment.

Maximum access to military facilities on Portuguese territory will be Washington's aim in the talks with M Soares, too. In particular, there is talk of creating yet another NATO airbase on Porto Santo for American espionage aircraft and a squadron of strategic bombers.

Aiming to tie Spain and Portugal still closer to its militarist chariot, the Reagan administration plans to allocate large sums to them in the next financial year within the framework of the modernization of the armed forces of the "southern flank" of NATO, which also includes Greece and Turkey. The total sum of military aid to the four countries will be $1.8 billion.

SWEDISH CLAIMS OF FROGMEN, SUB SIGHTINGS DERIDED

PM141142 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 10, Mar 84 p 16

[D. Kiselev Commentary: "A Third Kind of Logic" -- capitalized words published in bold face in original]

[Text] It is generally believed there are two kinds of logic -- feminine and masculine. Lately the Swedes have been inclined to think that there is also the logic of the Swedish generals or, more precisely, those of them who are bent on complicating relations with the Soviet Union.

The essence of this logic is that if you string enough negatives together you might be able to prove something. For instance, the newspaper EXPRESSEN, referring to Bertil Lagerwall of the defence staff, reported not long ago that an eyewitness, whose name was NOT given, had noticed frogmen in a restricted area near Stockholm. Although the eyewitness DID NOT know whether they were foreigners or not, he noticed that the approach of a ferry DID NOT frighten them. The eyewitness had NEVER seen suits like those worn by these frogmen. When he hailed the frogmen, the latter DID NOT reply. NO traces of the presence of any frogmen has been found thus far. There were NO bubbles or ripples on the water. Usually NO ONE is admitted into that area.

In view of this eyewitness "account," EXPRESSEN, following the lead of the defence staff officials, reasoned thus: the frogmen DID NOT understand Swedish, and this means that foreign spies had penetrated the country. In this connection, the story is recalled of the "mysterious submarines" (which turned out to be floating sewer pipes) that threw the Swedish generals into a flutter at least twice last year. The logic of the generals prompted the conclusion that the Soviets were spying in Swedish waters. In any case, Bertil Lagerwall has quite seriously declared: "The sighting is being taken seriously and is under investigation."

If the "facts" that excited Lagerwall and EXPRESSEN are considered not from the standpoint of the Swedish generals, but from the normal standards of logic, there is only one conclusion to be drawn: mysterious submarines and frogmen appear in the imagination of those who want them to appear. And it is no secret who wants this and why.

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH NORWAY MARKED

PM141000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Greetings Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR and Norwegian Foreign Ministries have exchanged greetings telegrams on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The USSR Foreign Ministry telegram notes that Soviet-Norwegian relations have always been an important factor in creating a calm, normal atmosphere in northern Europe and on the European continent as a whole. The careful maintenance of everything positive that has been accumulated in these relations and equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Norway will be in the interests of the peoples of both our states, peace, and international security.

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry's telegram contains the Norwegian Government's wishes that the traditional good relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual respect, equal rights, and cooperation for the good of both countries will continue to develop. The hope is expressed that our countries will be able to contribute to resolving the important task of securing peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Norway Celebrates Event

LD091759 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Oslo March 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Minkevitch reports:

The Norwegian public is celebrating on these days the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. This important political act became a concrete result of the consistent pursuance by the young Soviet state of the Leninist foreign policy of developing relations with the capitalist states on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. By establishing diplomatic relations both countries have strengthened the bonds of goodneighbourliness, which have existed between their peoples since times immemorial and have never been marred by wars or sharp conflicts.

Right after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Norwegian working people, progressive intellectuals raised their voice in defence of the world's first socialist state. Many public figures, including such prominent people as Norwegian explorer of the Arctic Fridtjof Nansen, and representatives of business circles, interested in maintaining traditional trade ties with the USSR, declared for the recognition of the young Soviet state. Much credit for the development of relations between the two countries goes to Aleksandra Kollantai, a plenipotentiary representative of the land of the soviets.

Speakers at a meeting of Norwegian public devoted to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations cited numerous examples of close cooperation and friendship between the two countries. They particularly vividly manifested themselves in the joint struggle against nazism during the years of the Second World War. The Norwegians hold dear the memory of the heroic feat of the Soviet soldiers who liberated their country's northern areas from the German Nazi invaders. Words of profound gratitude to the Soviet Soldier-Liberator are cut out in many monuments and obelisks installed on collective graves of soldiers in Norway. Nearly 20,000 Soviet people fell in the battles for northern Norway, were shot dead and tortured in the Nazi concentration camps in Norway's territory.

M.G. Knudsen, member of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Norway, said that the main task is to strengthen friendship with the USSR, and this policy should be further followed. "It must always be remembered that cooperation, which we advocate, is vital for the peoples of both countries," he said.

ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN IN FINLAND REVIEWED

PM121511 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 9, Feb 84 (Signed to Press 23 Feb 84) p 11

[Editorial article: "Anticommunism Meets Rebuff" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] N. Sarapuu (Tallinn), a reader of our weekly, writes: "It is apparent from reports in Finland's mass media that another campaign against the Communist Party is being mounted there. Why is this?" Let us reply to this question.

The dialectics of social development have shown with sufficient cogency that the greater the results achieved by communist parties guided in their activity by Marxist-Leninist teaching, the more active are the attacks on them from the class enemy.

The changes in Finland's social life that took place in the postwar years and the consistent struggle of the Finnish Communists for the interests of the working people, for peace, and for friendship with the Soviet Union resulted in the Finnish Communist Party (SKP) becoming a truly mass national political force and a considerable factor in the country's life. The SKP obtained broad support among the working people and provided itself with influential representation in parliament (up to 2 to 25 seats at times), in local organs of power, and in mass organizations.

By the late fifties, the bankruptcy of the flagrant frontal anticommunism with which Finald's rightwing circles had armed themselves for many years was revealed to the full. The prospect of the further strengthening of the SKP not only confused these circles, but also forced them to elaborate a new strategy -- so-called "flexible" anticommunism. This strategy incorporated a number of interconnected and complementary elements, mainly borrowed from the arsenal of the West European and American specialists in anticommunism.

Tactic of "Smothering Embraces"

On the basis of the strategy of "flexible" anticommunism, the bourgeois and right-wing social democratic politicians resolved to somewhat lessen the open discrimination against the Communist Party in the country's political life and to employ the tactics of "smothering embraces" against it. In this sense, it was proposed to exploit the SKP's participation in the country's government (in 1966-71 and 1975-82). The Communist Party went into participation in government on the basis of its general line with the aim of promoting the strengthening of the country's peace-loving foreign policy, improving the working people's living conditions, and extending the Finnish people's democratic rights. Its adversaries, as evidenced by the public statements of the leaders of the other political parties and business circles, proceeded on the basis that they would be able to foist a policy on the Communists in government that fit the framework of class cooperation, and that participation in the implementation of this policy would lead to a decline in the influence of the Communist Party among the working people and a loss of support for it among the voters.

Over a number of years, bourgeois ideologists and their allies in the workers movement have been trying to convince the Communists that they can only maintain their influences and enjoy recognition from the other parties if they "evolve," abandon the class struggle, and prove their "loyalty," resorting to the "historic Finnish compromise" with the boureoisie. At the same time, they are advised to stop talking about the historic mission of the working class, abandon democratic centralism and other fundamental principles of the building and activity of the new type of workers' party, and loosen the bonds of international solidarity with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties.

In other words, it is proposed that they embark on a path that would lead to the elimination of the SKP as an independent class political force in opposition to the monopolistic bourgeoisie, and to the undermining of its positions within the country as the vanguard of the struggle for peace and social progress. What is more, attempts are being made in Finland and a number of Western countries to "prove" that the SKP has allegedly already embarked on this path. THE WASHINGTON POST, in particular, came out with this assertion last year.

The new strategy did not restrict itself to moral, political, and ideological pressure on the Communists. At the same time, plans were elaborated to undermine the SKP's internal cohesion. In connection with the differences which arose in the SKP in the mid-sixties on certain theoretical and political questions, which set the party the problem of maintaining its unity, in the seventies reactionary Finnish organizations elaborated a directive on "deepening the internal split in the communist movement and simultaneously wrecking its leadership's plans to unite ranks and restore internal unity."

One of the specific tasks set was: "To see to it that the SKP and the movements affiliated with it have no opportunity to work in peace, but are forced to constantly struggle with internal problems. With this aim of systematically deepening the internal conflicts in the SKP and the movements affiliated with it, of stepping up the activity of the so-called socialists in the Finnish People's Democratic League, and of creating as deep a gulf as possible between them and the SKP, they hoped to prevent the SKP from using the mass force offered by the Finnish People's Democratic League to the full."

Who Is Behind This

Judging by the recent turn of events, this tactic has not remained at the level of abstract recommendations. It can clearly be seen in the actions of certain political circles in Finland and in articles in right-wing newspapers, and also, strange as it may seem, in some press organs considered to be popular democratic. It is no secret to anybody in Finland that many anticommunist actions are the work of an organization created in the spring of 1974 known by the abbreviation "EVA" (more accurately, this is translated into Russian as the "Representation of Financial and Industrial Associations"), whose task is to coordinate the struggle not just against the forces of social progress, but also against all those in Finland who support friendship with the Soviet Union.

One of the U.S. State Department's secret instructions on the methods of struggle against progressive and democratic forces recommended: "Make use of methods of incitement... of one group of the population against another, if possible, of the majority against the minority. This is very important. Always be on the side of those... of whom you can make the best use to implement your aim. If there is nobody for you to support, create somebody yourself."

It is hard to say to what extent those directing the anticommunist campaigns in Finland are following these recommendations, but the stubborn division of Finnish Communists into a "majority" and "minority" has become one of the favorite methods aimed at undermining the positions and unity of the Communist Party and the entire Finnish people's democratic movement. Pages of the private newspapers and press of reactionary parties, radio microphones, and television screens are made extensively available to those who, in the guise of fighters against "dogmatism" and for the "renewal" of Marxism and "purge" of the SKP, are carrying out subversive work against it. "Old" methods, in particular the assertion that there is no "national ground" in Finland for the existence of a mass communist party, are not forgotten either.

The campaign against Finnish Communists is accompanied by attacks on relations between the SKP and the CPSU. The SKP's allegiance to the principles of internationalism is depicted as "dependence" on the CPSU. The calculation here is simple: If the SKP departs from the principles of internationalism, it will no longer be able to stick to Marxist-Leninist positions on other questions. Then it would be faced with only one path -- the nationalist bourgeois platform that would suit the reactionary circles.

The Finnish anticommunists' efforts are openly encouraged from abroad. Thus, the European branch of the Hudson Institute in London, in its study entitled "Finland's Prospects in a Changing Europe," published in Finland by the same "EVA", bluntly declared the desireability of "isolating the Communists" in order to successfully pursue a line in economic policy aimed, in particular, at expanding links between Finland and the West.

For Unity and Cohesion

Of course, the forces of anticommunism in Finland must be neither under- nor over-estimated. Finnish Communists can see the real thrust of the class enemy's tricks and understand the essence of the right-wing circles' ideological and political maneuvers. They are countering these maneuvers with their own efforts aimed at strengthening the party's unity, increasing its fighting efficiency, and stepping up the struggle for the working people's vital interests, democracy, and peace.

The most recent SKP congresses and Central Committee plenums clearly expressed the will of the party members to rally its ranks on a principled Marxist-Leninist basis. Their decisions advanced a clear program for objectively solving the problems facing the country which meets the needs of most of Finland's population. The party's active and assertive tactic in the struggle to implement these measures is yielding perceptible results.

This alarms the SKP's enemies. It is no accident that certain ideologists of Finnish reaction have recently started to talk of a "radicalization" of the Communist Party's policy. This is one reason for the outbreak of overt anticommunism now being observed in Finland. At the same time, right-wing circles are striving not only to discredit the policy and ideals of the Communists in the eyes of the people's masses, but also to undermine the positions of Finland's democratic forces as a whole, which are the basis of the course of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, since the SKP is an integral part of this front.

Finnish reaction's attempts to weaken the combat vanguard of Finland's working people have already been repeatedly smashed against the unity of the Finnish Communist Party and the Finnish Communists' loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. There is no doubt that the same fate also awaits the new anticommunist campaign.

BRIEFS

TRADE EXCHANGE WITH TURKEY -- Ankara March 8 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of Turkey has ratified the letters of exchange signed during the visit to Moscow in January by a Turkish Government trade and economic delegation. In accordance with the accords reached, Turkey will deliver to the Soviet Union commodities in payment for the Soviet credits. Local observers stress that the results of the talks in Moscow are an example of equitable, mutually beneficial trade and economic relations between two neighbouring countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 8 Mar 84 LD]

COMPARISONS TO REPORTS ON ALIYEV DAMASCUS TALKS

Aliyev-Al-Asad Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 14 March First Edition publishes on page 4, under the general heading "Meetings in Syria," a TASS report on Politburo member Geydar Aliyev's talks with Syrian President al-Asad. It has been compared with the TASS report published under the subheadline "Further on Al-Asad 12 Mar Talks" on page H 7 of the 13 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and was found to be identical except for the following:

First paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads "13 March" instead of "12 March."

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA substitutes "today" with "yesterday."

Talks With CP Officials

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 14 March First Edition publishes on page 4, under the general heading "Meetings in Syria," a TASS report on Politburo member Geydar Aliyev's meeting with Syrian and Lebanese Communist Party officials. It has been compared with the Moscow radio report, published under the subheadline "Syrian, Lebanese CP Talks" on page H 8 of the 13 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and was found to be identical except for the following:

First paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: [Text] Damascus, 13 Mar -- Aliyev, member of... (supplying dateline)

Same paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...Arab Republic, has met members of the... (altering verb tense)

Same paragraph, line eight, PRAVDA reads: ...the solidarity of Soviet people with the friendly people of Syria, who are repulsing the encroachments of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, was expressed.

The Syrian Communist Party representatives provided information on the activity of their party which, in conjunction with the country's other national progressive forces, is making an active contribution to the struggle for Syria's national interests and against the expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism and its allies in the Near East.

Expression was given... (supplying additional passage)

Second paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...including in Lebanon. The Lebanese comrades described the successes achieved by the Lebanese patriots with support from Syria and all the anti-imperialist forces of the Arab world in the struggle against the Israeli occupiers and U.S. interventionists and against their attempts to foist on Lebanon a shackling agreement with Israel and to turn it into their military-strategic bridgehead.

On behalf of... (supplying additional passage)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...and friendly atmosphere.

K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, took part in the meetings (PRAVDA version ends, supplying additional sentence)

MORE ON SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS ON TIES

LD141749 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Interview with Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra' uf al-Kasm by special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov "after the conclusion of Soviet-Syrian talks in Damascus" -- recorded]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] Mr President [as heard], how do you assess the development of relations between the two countries in the political and economic spheres?

[Al-Kasm] Relations between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic are based on firm principles and foundations for the good of both countries, and peace and progress in the world. For this reason we see them improving daily in all spheres: political, economic, technical, and scientific. We are extremely pleased with this development of relations. We are reaping the fruit of this sincere cooperation every day and in every action we undertake with our great friend, the Soviet Union.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] And your assessment of the importance of Comrade Aliyev's visit to the Syrian Arab Republic?

[Al-Kasm] Without a doubt there have been discussions and studies of urgent problems, particularly the aggression being directed against the Arab nation, the Lebanese people, and Syria. Our viewpoints have been fully identical on the need to resist aggressive moves. We discussed numerous issues, and we had a common viewpoint. We discussed economic relations between our two countries, and each of us expressed his satisfaction at the state of these relations, and also his hope for their further development.

'UNCONDITIONAL' U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL SCORED

LD141759 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

President Reagan of the United States delivered a lengthy speech to leaders of the Zionist organisation "United Jewish Appeal." A considerable part of that speech was devoted to the Middle Eastern policy of the USA and the U.S.-Israeli relations.

As distinct from a number of other speeches of high officials of the U.S. Administration in which attempts were made to create the impression that the White House policy in the Middle East is "balanced," in his latest speech the President was outspoken to the utmost and left no doubt about the main thing, that the United States never abandoned and is not going to budge an inch from the unconditional support for Israel, its partner in the anti-Arab strategic alliance. "In the Mideast, we have strengthened our relations with a nation close to your heart and mine: the State of Israel", said the President.

He noted with obvious satisfaction that "the U.S.-Israeli relationship has been elevated and formalised. This is the first time in Israel's history that a formal strategic relationship has existed."

It follows from the President's speech that in any case, no matter how far Israel goes in the violation of the norms of international law, the United States will be protecting Israel and siding with it.

This is the only construction that can be put on the solemn pledge given by the head of the White House to the Zionist leadership of Tel Aviv: "I will be blunt: If Israel is ever forced to walk out of the U.N., the United States and Israel will walk out together."

Glorifying the U.S.-Israeli alliance and clearly striving to win over the sympathies of American Zionists in the year of the presidential election, Reagan did not hesitate to relegate to the background even the United States' allies in NATO. "Today, when even our NATO allies vote with us in the United Nations on only some six out of ten votes, the alliance between the United States and Israel is so strong that we vote together more than nine times out of ten."

It follows from the President's speech that the United States' all-round support for Israel is not of rhetoric but of quite tangible nature. The President admitted that this refers above all to guaranteeing the preservation of Israel's military superiority over Arab East. Washington will shortly be granting to Tel Aviv military aid not on the basis of loans but in the form of subsidies. He said that already in 1985 Israel will get an economic aid to a sum of 850 million dollars and also a military subsidy to a sum of approximately 1.4 billion dollars.

Naturally, in the opinion of the American President, the Middle East can be "saved" only by the "initiative" he advanced in September, 1982 and by the Camp David accords. Meanwhile it is well known, and this was confirmed by developments in the region, that neither the Camp David collusion nor the stillborn "initiative" take into consideration the key questions of the Middle East settlement, that they both ignore the Palestinian problem. They have been resolutely and irrevocably rejected by the overwhelming majority of Arab countries.

But then the U.S. Administration is apparently unconcerned over the interests of the Arabs. The U.S. Administration cares only for its strategic ally and the attainment of its own imperial aims connected with the establishment of the undivided imperialist-Zionist domination over the Middle East.

By tradition the President mentioned the United States "striving for peace" in the Middle East. But peoples of Arab countries, above all of entire Lebanon, know well what "peace American-style" is like. It means shells of thousands of kilograms launched from the U.S. battleship New Jersey; bombs weighing many tons that are dropped from Israeli planes of U.S. make, hundreds of people killed, thousands wounded, hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians who became homeless, the tears, suffering and uncounted calamities of peaceful people. "Peace American-style" means gross military pressure, blackmail and outright interference in the affairs of sovereign Arab countries.

The very candid speech of the U.S. President, even taking into consideration the fact that it was delivered in conditions of the election struggle, is another evidence of the fact that the position of all American administrations replacing one another remains pro-Israeli and does not take into consideration either the just demands of Arabs or the interests of establishing truly durable peace in the Middle East. The White House has evidently failed to learn the lessons of Lebanon.

REAGAN IGNORES 'KEY ISSUE': PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

LD142203 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] In a statement in Washington President Reagan has declared that should Israel be expelled from the United Nations the United States will leave also. More on this from our commentator, Viktor Olin:

All or nothing. The Reagan administration invariably sticks to this principle in its approach to world issues. And the results are obvious. Since coming to power it has not signed a single more-or-less important agreement but succeeded in frustrating talks on a number of essential questions. By demanding that the other side implicitly accept America's terms -- that is, surrender unconditionally -- Washington brought to a deadlock the discussions on reducing European and strategic nuclear weapons, on banning all nuclear weapon tests, on prohibiting chemical weapons, and on other issues.

The mechanism of talks as the only acceptable means of dealing with world problems has virtually been blocked. Reagan offers the same prospect to the United Nations, should the international community fail to accept his terms in its approach to Israel's conduct and to the resolution of the Middle East problem as a whole.

And what are his terms? The presidential speech formulates them clearly enough. First of all, to preclude the so-called Soviet threat, in other words, to thwart the local nations' attempts to pursue independent policies and to counteract Israel's aggressive inclinations. Secondly, to give America a free hand in protecting its so-called vital interests in the Persian Gulf, and thirdly to submit the Arab world to U.S.-Israeli pressure by means of signing capitulatory deals of the Camp David-type.

Reagan has assigned the United States the role of fair-minded broker to replace the discredited mask of peacemaker under whose cover Washington intended to get a foothold in Lebanon and launched an open war against the Lebanese people. The U.S. President's assurances that America will be loyal to its friendship with Israel, that it will keep its strategic alliance with Israel inviolate, and that it will continue building up Tel Aviv's military potential show that all this involves just a change in terminology, not in the essence of the matter. Besides, his statement makes no mention of such important conditions for a Middle East settlement as the implementation of the UN resolutions on immediately and unconditionally withdrawing Israeli troops from Lebanon and on stopping America's and NATO's interference in Lebanon's affairs. The statement also ignores the key issue of a Middle East settlement: the ensurance of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arabs, including their right to a state of their own.

So President Reagan's statement failed to add something new to his Mideast policy. This policy continues to be based on Washington's striving to press its will on the Arabs, leaning primarily on military strength. Commentators have noted that when writing his speech Reagan was guided by the desire to get the votes of a certain segment of his constituency, and not by the interests of a Mideast settlement.

NEW TIMES VIEWS GULF WAR, HITS U.S. STANCE

PM141200 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 10, Mar 84 pp 14-15

[Gagik Drambyants article: "Thunderheads Over the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] The Persian Gulf area has been likened to an active volcano which now rumbles and sets off subterranean tremors, now disgorges molten lava. The comparison is not as far-fetched as it might seem. This is evidenced by the latest flare-up in the hostilities going on for the fourth year now between Iran and Iraq.

After a brief period of relative lull on the fighting fronts against the background of mutual threats, recriminations and demarches, the bloodshed has again escalated.

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The mechanism of talks as the only acceptable means of dealing with world problems has virtually been blocked. Reagan offers the same prospect to the United Nations, should the international community fail to accept his terms in its approach to Israel's conduct and to the resolution of the Middle East problem as a whole.

And what are his terms? The presidential speech formulates them clearly enough. First of all, to preclude the so-called Soviet threat, in other words, to thwart the local nations' attempts to pursue independent policies and to counteract Israel's aggressive inclinations. Secondly, to give America a free hand in protecting its so-called vital interests in the Persian Gulf, and thirdly to submit the Arab world to U.S.-Israeli pressure by means of signing capitulatory deals of the Camp David-type.

Reagan has assigned the United States the role of fair-minded broker to replace the discredited mask of peacemaker under whose cover Washington intended to get a foothold in Lebanon and launched an open war against the Lebanese people. The U.S. President's assurances that America will be loyal to its friendship with Israel, that it will keep its strategic alliance with Israel inviolate, and that it will continue building up Tel Aviv's military potential show that all this involves just a change in terminology, not in the essence of the matter. Besides, his statement makes no mention of such important conditions for a Middle East settlement as the implementation of the UN resolutions on immediately and unconditionally withdrawing Israeli troops from Lebanon and on stopping America's and NATO's interference in Lebanon's affairs. The statement also ignores the key issue of a Middle East settlement: the ensurance of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arabs, including their right to a state of their own.

So President Reagan's statement failed to add something new to his Mideast policy. This policy continues to be based on Washington's striving to press its will on the Arabs, leaning primarily on military strength. Commentators have noted that when writing his speech Reagan was guided by the desire to get the votes of a certain segment of his constituency, and not by the interests of a Mideast settlement.

NEW TIMES VIEWS GULF WAR, HITS U.S. STANCE

PM141200 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 10, Mar 84 pp 14-15

[Gagik Drambyants article: "Thunderheads Over the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] The Persian Gulf area has been likened to an active volcano which now rumbles and sets off subterranean tremors, now disgorges molten lava. The comparison is not as far-fetched as it might seem. This is evidenced by the latest flare-up in the hostilities going on for the fourth year now between Iran and Iraq.

After a brief period of relative lull on the fighting fronts against the background of mutual threats, recriminations and demarches, the bloodshed has again escalated.

From the conflicting war communiques issued by the sides it is difficult to reconstruct an exact picture of what is happening on the battlefronts. By and large events have developed as follows. In mid-February the Iranian forces mounted on a number of sectors a new major offensive operation code-named Val al-Fajr-5 and involving, according to some foreign sources, some half a million troops. Tehran reported that the Iranian forces had broken through the Iraqi defences and penetrated into the territory of that country. On the other hand, a Baghdad military spokesman declared that the Iraqi forces repulsed the adversary and went over to the counteroffensive. At the same time the Iraqi Air Force dealt massive strikes at targets inside Iran. Judging by everything, the fighting is exceedingly heavy.

The latest round in the drawn-out Iranian-Iraqi conflict has further darkened the ominous thunderheads over the Persian Gulf, which cast their shadow also on neighbouring countries and beyond them. As the hostilities acquire a more and more protracted and bloody character, the tendency of the conflict to widen and to spill over regional boundaries is giving rise to serious alarm.

With the sharp aggravation of the situation on the Iranian-Iraqi front, the Western press has been indulging in all manner of forecasts and conjectures as to the further course of events, serving them up in highly dramatic and at times studiedly panicky tones. Citing U.S. intelligence sources, NEW YORK TIMES military analyst Drew Middleton writes that the signs are that a new critical phase has been entered. The emphasis is placed on the "oil factor," the reference being to Tehran's threat to close the Strait of Hormuz if Iraq presents a threat to Iranian oil installations. It is through this strait that the bulk of the oil extracted in the Gulf countries is shipped to the world market.

Needless to say, the prospect that a transport artery that supplies the non-socialist part of the world with nearly 20 per cent of the oil it consumes might be cut is far from reassuring. The hardest hit, however, would be not the oil-consuming countries, which are now in a position to compensate for the interruption of the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf within a brief space of time by drawing on other sources or their own accumulated reserves. The London TIMES, for instance, has observed that the Strait of Hormuz is no longer the life line for the West, which could manage even if it were closed for a time. The hardest hit would be the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf themselves, for which oil is the basic and virtually the only natural resource. Both their present and their foreseeable future are dependent on oil, the export of which brings them the bulk of their foreign exchange earnings and is the source for financing economic development plans. Virtually not a single country of the region, the belligerents included, could evade economic disaster if the Strait of Hormuz is blocked.

But oil is not the only measure of material losses. Nor are the serious consequences of the tragic, senseless and destructive war confined to the "oil factor." It should be borne in mind that the Iranian-Iraqi war has already cost at least 200,000 lives (the British ECONOMIST puts the figure at half a million). Enormous material and cultural values, the fruit of the labour of generations, have already been destroyed. Billions of dollars have been spent on destruction instead of promoting the welfare of the people, helping to fight poverty and disease, stimulating social and economic progress.

The continuing bloodshed between Iran and Iraq, both of which played an important role in the anti-imperialist movement, weakens and exhausts them, diverts them from tackling important national tasks and from the struggle against the imperialist danger hanging over the entire Middle East. This conflict has become a cause of the growth of discord among the Arab countries and seriously undermines efforts to repulse the Israeli aggression and to achieve a comprehensive, lasting and just Middle East settlement.

This is clearly one of the considerations underlying the warnings backed by sabre-rattling that are now being issued on the other side of the Atlantic against any stoppage of the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf. President Reagan's emphasis at his February 22 press conference on the long-standing and in effect permanent U.S. naval presence in the Arabian Sea was indicative in this respect.

The U.S. has repeatedly declared that any move to close the Strait of Hormuz "would be viewed as a serious threat and provoke whatever response is deemed necessary to defend U.S. interests." True, what "U.S. interests" are in question is not specified. Economically, the U.S. is far less dependent that other Western powers on the supply of fuel from the Persian Gulf area. Thus it would be more correct to say that the United States' military strategic interests, or, to be more precise, its imperial ambitions, clearly out-weigh its economic interests. Herein lies the key to an understanding of the policy of the U.S. ruling quarters, which have played a most unsavory role in provoking the collision between Iran and Iraq. When the war broke out the transatlantic policy-makers made wide use of it as a pretext for the further expansion of their military presence in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, for the setting up of new military bases there, and for stepping up their arms build-up with the object of establishing American military and political control over one of the richest oil-producing areas of the world. Washington's strategy is projected at arrogating to itself the right to be the sole arbiter of the destinies of the Persian Gulf countries and guarantor of stability in the area. It is argued, among other things, that although the Arab countries of the region are "giants" in the economic respect, militarily they are "dwarfs," unable to ensure their own security and hence obliged to rely on U.S. military strength. According to the French LIBERATION, the Pentagon has at present a concentration of some 30 Navy ships, including the aircraft carrier Midway, in waters adjacent to the Persian Gulf. Three or four of them enter the Gulf alternately. In the Indian Ocean there is another U.S. naval force.

The U.S. military have long been anxious to make a thrust into the Gulf proper. The signs are that they have a scenario ready for intervention. At any rate, they have already invented a pretext. It is to be a formal request from one of the countries of the region for U.S. help. As like as not that country will be Oman. Throwing light on the Washington scenario, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE wrote: "Oman has a U.S. military co-operation agreement already. And some analysts believe that if the situation got out of hand in the Gulf, Oman quickly would make a formal request for U.S. aid, giving the U.S. a legal excuse to enter Gulf waters." That this is so has been confirmed by the ruler of Oman Sultan Qabus, who frankly said "Oman made certain arrangements with the United States in the event of the Gulf security being threatened."

Although it has its own forces of intervention to send into action, the U.S. would not care, for tactical reasons, to act alone. It is out to impart to the operations it is preparing for the semblance of a "collective action" by involving in it its NATO allies Britain and France, which also have naval forces stationed in the immediate vicinity of the Gulf. On February 3, U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg confirmed that the U.S. has had bilateral consultations with Britain about the situation in the Persian Gulf. True, he said that it would be an exaggeration to say that any joint plans for military operations were worked out. However, the timing and similarity of the reactions of London and Washington to the aggravation of the situation in the Gulf, in particular the sudden dispatch there of a number of British warships, clearly did not tally with the State Department spokesman's contention.

Where the American diplomats preserve discreet silence, the military do not. The commander of the American forces in the Middle East, Admiral John Addams, frankly told the Kuwaiti ARAB TIMES that the Reagan administration was ready to "respond quickly and firmly." "We feel the Gulf states are ready to accept international intervention in defence of the Gulf," the Kuwaiti newspaper quoted Addams as saying.

By what right does the American admiral take it upon himself to decide whether others are ready or not to "accept" an international or, more precisely, American intervention in the affairs of the Gulf? The fact is that the countries of the region, with the possible exception of Oman, have called for an end to the Iranian-Iraqi war and reject all foreign interference. The President of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, has unequivocally declared for excluding the Persian Gulf area from the sphere of international conflicts and proclaiming it a zone of peace. "We shall never ask a foreign power to intrude into the Gulf," Information Mininster 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari of Qatar has said. At the conference of the Persian Gulf Arab countries' Co-operation Council held in November 1983 in Doha, the capital of Qatar, the leaders of the six countries belonging to the council -- Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar -- voiced concern over the continuing Iranian-Iraqi conflict and urged the belligerents to cease hostilities and concentrate their efforts on struggle against the common enemies of the Arab and other Moslem peoples. Abdallah Bisharah, the Secretary-General of the council, stressed that "gunboat diplomacy" was unwanted and unneeded on the shores of the Gulf.

The threat of imperialist intervention hanging over the Persian Gulf once again underscores the need to put an end to the Iranian-Iraqi war and to restore peace and tranquility. The United Nations Organization, the non-aligned movement, the Islamic Conference and other organizations have long been working to this end. On October 31, 1983, the U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution calling on the belligerent sides to cease all hostilities in the area of the Persian Gulf, its sea lanes and inland waterways, port facilities and coastal installations and to respect the integrity of the other coastal states. At the same time the Security Council asked all other states to refrain from any actions that could lead to the further escalation and widening of the conflict. Regrettably, this U.N. decision too has not been carried out. Unsuccessful also was the attempt made in February by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to send a U.N. mission to Iran and Iraq to make an inspection of the war-affected areas. This mission has been put off on the insistence of the Iranian side.

The painful consequences of the Iranian-Iraqi war now in its fourth year have conclusively proved that there can be no military solution to the conflict. Peace can be achieved only by political means, through agreement at the negotiating table. The sooner such agreement is reached, the better it will be for the countries directly involved in the conflict and for genuine security throughout the Persian Gulf zone.

SHEVARDNADZE ELECTION SPEECH IN GEORGIA REPORTED

PM130947 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Let Us Fulfill What the Party Has Outlined. Voters' Meeting with E.A. Shevardnadze" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The creative and constructive potential which underlies the Soviet system of sovereignty by the people is vast. The efficacy of the all-people's democratic nature of our state rule is being convincingly demonstrated by the progress of the current election campaign of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. In Georgia, just as everywhere else in the country, this campaign is occurring beneath the sign of the unbreakable unity between party and people and is evidence of the voters' high political activity, of the real triumph of socialist sovereignty by the people, and of the working people's unanimous approval for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The decisions of our party Central Committee's extraordinary February (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the plenum speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have become part of the republic's working people's life as a combat program in the struggle to scale new heights in the country's economic and social development. The Leninist party's firm and consistent course aimed at further boosting the country's economy, enhancing the people's well-being, and preserving peace on earth, determines the scope and rhythm of the socialist competition for fulfilling ahead of schedule the strenuous targets of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. Replying with deeds to the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR, the republic's labor collectives are seeking out new opportunities and additional reserves for the unconditional implementation of party plans. They are showing special concern to implement the program for above-plan growth of labor productivity and reduction of production prime costs, as put forth by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum. This program has been perceived everywhere in the republic as an additional party target and its implementation has become a matter of honor and patriotic duty for each labor collective.

Soviet Georgia's achievements along its march of construction provide a firm foundation for its future production successes. A confirmation of this can be seen in the fact that the republic has been awarded for the 11th year running the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for the high results it has achieved in the all-union socialist competition for successfully fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1983.

The representatives of labor collectives and public organizations from No 161 Tbilisskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, who gathered at Tbilisi's State Drama Theater 21 February, declared their readiness to maintain the pace that has been gathered, advance further on the basis of their achievements, and scale new heights. The meeting with Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and candidate deputy for the USSR Supreme Soviet from that okrug, turned into an emotional demonstration of the unshakable unity between party and people.

In addition to Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, the meeting's presidium included V.M. Arkhipov, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Kartvelishvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, D.I. Patiashvili, T.V. Rostiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, T.I. Mosashvili, and Zh.K. Shartava, members and candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; representatives of party and public organizations; party, war, and labor veterans; frontrankers from production; scientific and cultural workers; and members of the okrug election commission.

The meeting was opened by R.I. Dzhavakhishvili, first secretary of Tbilisi's Leninskiy Raykom.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected with enormous enthusiasm.

Those assembled warmly welcomed E.A. Shevardnadze, who delivered a speech. He said:

Esteemed Comrades!

The election campaign, the meetings with voters, and the elections themselves are a vivid expression of our system's profoundly democratic nature, of the advantages of socialist society, and of the humanism of real socialism.

The period between elections is distinguished by further growth of the CPSU's leading role, by expansion of the rights and growth of the prestige of soviets.

The final stage of the election campaign is taking place in an atmosphere of high mobilization and organization of the Soviet people, who are successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the historic Central Committee February (1984) Plenum.

Quite recently our country bade farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, leader of our party and state. It was noted at the February (1984) Plenum that he made a weighty contribution to the Central Committee's collective activity in elaborating the party's comprehensively considered and realistic course at the present stage, the course of improving developed socialism. Yu.V. Andropov's death is a grave loss for the Soviet people, but it has not disunited [rasstroit] our ranks. The multimillion-strong masses of Communists and working people have rallied even more closely round the Leninist Central Committee which is now headed -- by the will of the party and the people -- by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was ardently acclaimed by all Communists and all Soviet people.

Konstantin Ustinovich is well known in the party, among the people, and within the international communist and workers movement as an outstanding politician and a major organizer in the Leninist style, who has made a significant contribution to the elaboration of the theoretical and practical problems concerning the further improvement of developed socialist society. The working masses know him as a man of vast personal charm, boundlessly devoted to the Leninist principles of party and state construction, capable of perceiving and supporting the shoots of innovation, and implacable toward all phenomena antithetical to socialism.

K.U. Chernenko's prestige as a consistent fighter for peace and cooperation between peoples in high .

K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, his report at the Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, and the propositions and conclusions contained in his fundamental works and in his speech when presenting Tbilisi with the Order of Lenin are perceived by the Georgian party organization and all working people as guidelines for action, as a specific program of Communist construction.

Our republic warmly recalls Konstantin Ustinovich's visit to Soviet Georgia in October 1982 and his meeting and memorable talk with members of the Central Committee Bureau and the Georgian Communist Party aktiv, with workers from Tbilisi's Dimitrov Aviation Plant and other labor collectives, and with representatives of our capital's intelligentsia and young people. Konstantin Ustinovich's advice, wishes, and instructions underlie many of the republic's achievements.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko played a large role in the elaboration and adoption of the well known CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the Georgian party organization over the past few years. Some of them were even adopted at his initiative. This is why he completely logically enjoys special thanks, special gratitude, respect, and love among Soviet Georgia's working people.

Lenin's party has always stood and continues to stand on the same platform with the people and enjoys their boundless support and trust.

Our election meeting is taking place in a situation in which Soviet Georgia's working people have been awarded for the 11th consecutive year the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for achieving the best indicators in the All-Union Socialist Competition during the 5-year plan's 3d year.

The working people in the capital and in its Leninskiy and Gldanskiy Rayons have made a great contribution to this victory. Allow me, dear comrades, to thank you for all your selfless labor and congratulate you on receiving the motherland's award -- the Challenge Red Banner!

The successes of the USSR's economy and culture are known all over the world. Suffice it to say that OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS THE NATIONAL INCOME produced by the country has increased more than 18 percent and fixed production capital by 39 percent. The USSR occupies leading positions in the world in the production of more than 30 types of industrial output. The sum of R186 billion has been allocated to the further boosting of USSR agriculture in the period between elections.

The accelerated development of all national economic sectors has ensured the further growth of the Soviet people's material and cultural well-being. Per capita real incomes have risen 13 percent. About 50 million Soviet people have moved into new housing. Significant successes have been achieved in the national economy since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

The Land of October is dynamically marching forward.

Soviet Georgia is also making its contribution to the all-union achievements.

After the CPSU Central Committee adopted the resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom's organizational and political work, the Georgian Communist Party's entire activity was aimed at the radical improvement of economic management. And there is no doubt that the experience accumulated in this sphere is a major gain.

THE MAIN RESULT OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THIS PERIOD IS THE SHARP INCREASE IN THE GENERAL ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE ALIGNMENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT LEVEL WITH THE MEAN UNION LEVEL ON THE BASIS OF DYNAMIC AND PROPORTIONAL GROWTH IN THE MATERIAL PRODUCTION SECTORS AND THE SERVICES SPHERE.

THE VOLUME OF THE REPUBLIC'S GROSS SOCIAL PRODUCT HAS INCREASED 94 PERCENT IN 10 YEARS, WHILE THE NATIONAL INCOME PRODUCED HAS RISEN ALMOST 97 PERCENT.

A COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC GROWTH RATES BETWEEN THE COUNTRY AND THE REPUBLIC OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS SHOWS THAT IN TERMS OF BASIC PARAMETERS, AS PLANNED IN THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS, GEORGIA HAS EXCEEDED THE AVERAGE UNION LEVEL. As a result of this, its share in our country's economic potential has significantly increased.

The republic's lag behind the average union indicators for per capita production of national income has been reduced by almost 23 points.

The policy of building up economic potential has ensured further growth of the population's well-being. The average monthly salary of workers and employees HAS INCREASED by 40 percent over the last 10 years, and per capita real incomes by 54 percent. Despite all this, we are still significantly behind the average level in the country in this important social indicator. In order to overcome this lag we must continue to maintain the fast rates of development in industrial and agricultural production.

The last 5 years, the period since the last elections, have seen the growing intensification of the positive trends which emerged in our economy as early as 1972. Suffice it to say that national economic capital investment reached the sum of over R9 billion. This is 35 percent more than in the 5 years before. THE GROSS SOCIAL PRODUCT AND NATIONAL INCOME produced on the republic's territory HAVE INCREASED ALMOST 30 PERCENT.

OUR INDUSTRY HAS NOT ONLY COPED SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE FULFILLMENT OF 1983 TARGETS BUT HAS ALSO SCALED THE HEIGHTS SET FOR THE FIRST 3 YEARS OF THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN AS A WHOLE.

Over the last 3 years alone the proportion of top-quality output has increased by 9 points, and in 1983 accounted for more than 50 percent of the total volume of output subject to certification.

Considerable successes have also been achieved in the economy's agrarian sector. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS HAS INCREASED BY ALMOST 20 PERCENT BY COMPARISON WITH THE PREVIOUS 5-YEAR PERIOD, TEA PROCUREMENTS BY 39 PERCENT, FRUIT PROCUREMENT BY 54 PERCENT, CITRUS FRUIT PROCUREMENT BY 16 PERCENT, MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS PROCUREMENT BY 19 PERCENT, EGG PROCUREMENT BY 51 PERCENT, AND SO ON.

A radical turning point has been achieved in the solution of tasks linked with satisfying the population's needs and requirements.

Over the last 5 years we managed to increase the output of goods for the people by 44 percent. REAL PER CAPITA INCOMES HAVE RISEN 23 PERCENT. THE AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES HAS RISEN FROM R134 TO R158, AND THE KOLKHOZ MEMBERS' LABOR REMUNERATION FROM R90 TO R127.

THE USSR FOOD PROGRAM, APPROVED BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY (1982) PLENUM, IS A VIVID MANIFESTATION OF THE PARTY'S CONCERN FOR THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING. THIS SAME GOAL IS ALSO PURSUED BY THE GEORGIAN SSR FOOD PROGRAM.

At the recent 39th Tbilisi City party conference we noted the major successes achieved in the development of the capital's economy and culture and in the growth of its working people's well-being. This is why I will not dwell in detail on these matters. I would only like to cite a few figures as an example. The volume of industrial output has increased 1.4 times by comparison with 1978. Today the capital produces about one-third of the republic's entire gross social product. The entire city has turned into a construction project. Some 2.8 million square meters of total housing area have been commissioned in the last 5 years alone, making it possible to improve housing conditions for about 15 percent of the capital's population. Each year now we assimilate 23 percent more capital investment than we did 5 years ago.

New architectural complexes, squares, streets, and residential developments are rising in the capital, and old Tbilisi is being reborn with its unique features, glorified by poets and painters from many nations and at different times.

You know well that Soviet Georgia's capital has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner for the 8th consecutive year for the best achievements in the all-union competition. Allow me, dear comrades, to most cordially congratulate you on this award by the motherland and wish you new labor victories!

Industry in Leninskiy Rayon is developing at a fast pace. During the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan along, its volume of industrial production has risen to R45 million. Practically all output growth has been secured through higher labor productivity. This is a great achievement. The movement for working without laggards is widespread in the rayon. Since 1982 practically all industrial enterprises here have been fulfilling their basic plan targets.

Many glorious deeds have been accomplished by the working people in the rayon, whose revolutionary, labor, and internationalist traditions are famous not only in our republic but also throughout the country.

GLDANSKIY RAYON IS ONLY 4 YEARS OLD, but it has already made and continues to make its weighty contribution to building up the capital's economic, scientific, technical, and cultural potential.

The rayon's industry is working steadily, and plan targets for all basic technical and economic indicators are overfulfilled year in and year out. The output of industrial goods here in 1983 exceeded the sum of R500 million. I would like to praise you, dear Gldanskiy Rayon comrades, for your sound initiative in making the entire rayon exemplary in terms of consumer goods production.

We are pleased with the successes scored by all working people in the republic, its capital, and the capital's rayons represented at the election meeting. Nevertheless, following our party's Leninist tradition, even on days of celebration we focus our attention on the unresolved problems. We are oriented in this direction also by the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and by Comrade K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech.

We have repeatedly noted that there still remain many problems which require immediate solution. In industry, for example, as well as in some other sectors, we still have not overcome the practice of unjustifiably revising the plans downward. Many enterprises and organizations wreck the plan targets for labor productivity growth, the range of output, and so on.

Some major industrial enterprises, associations, and even ministries cannot cope with the fulfillment of production and output sales plans and breach their contractual obligations.

The funds allocated for the development of agriculture are not always utilized efficiently, and there are many shortcomings in the utilization of fixed production capital and expensive equipment. Economic mismanagement and irresponsible attitudes toward the entrusted work result in losses of a large part of agricultural output, and the available reserves and resources are not everywhere involved in national economic circulation.

Despite the balanced growth in consumer goods production, the population's demands for certain food products and industrial goods are far from fully satisfied. This can be explained by the shortage of commodity resources, the fact that the range and quality of available commodities do not correspond with the demand for them, and the poor organization of both the production of and trade in these commodities. We have taken the most resolute measures to eliminate these shortcomings. But much still remains to be done.

Regrettably, some ministries, production associations, and enterprises still fail to attach due importance to organizing the output of consumer goods by the departments and organizations under their jurisdiction. In this connection there are many shortcomings among heavy industry, and especially machine building, enterprises and departments. Your enterprises -- Leninskiy and Gldanskiy Rayon enterprises -- are also at fault in this respect.

Regrettably, we have to say yet again that the housing problem in the republic still remains acute. Radical measures have to be taken to improve the quality of housing. We spoke about this also at our February 1979 meeting with voters. Much has been done in this sphere, but, unfortunately, the problem has not been fully resolved. We have to admit that the voters' mandate concerning the improvement in the quality of housing has not been completely fulfilled. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution "On Comprehensive Measures to Ensure Improvement in the Quality of Housing Construction."

We must build more and better. This task must be seen as the most important mandate from the voters.

Substantial shortcomings and omissions are also to be found in other spheres of our socioeconomic life. They were discussed with sufficient impartiality at the Central Committee's 15th Plenum. We sharply criticized many party, soviet, and economic leaders and labor collectives at the 39th Tbilisi City party conference in respect to these shortcomings and omissions. There is probably no need to repeat myself now. Let us hope that the comrades will draw the appropriate conclusions from that criticism.

The strictest economy, rational utilization of material resources and equipment, uncovering of additional reserves, acceleration of economic growth, and on this basis the further growth of the republic's contribution to the country's economic might -- this is our task!

We must comprehensively enhance the organizational and political work by party organizations and the activity of soviets, ministries, departments, economic organs, trade unions, and the Komsomol, and raise the personal responsibility of communists so as to fully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Comrades!

Today, speaking at this election meeting which, following the established good tradition, always generates the most optimistic thoughts, I would like to somehow run ahead of time and, together with you, look into the incipient new millenium and paint a brief picture of Soviet Georgia's economy in the year 2000. This is also important because, as the party teaches us, when setting the current tasks we must not lose sight of the economy's strategic problems.

WE HAVE ALREADY DRAWN UP DRAFT BASIC GUIDELINES FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEORGIAN SSR.

THE MAIN NATIONAL ECONOMIC TASK IN THE FUTURE IS TO INCREASE OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE ATTAINMENT OF STATEWIDE SOCIOECONOMIC GOALS AND TO SUBSEQUENTLY IMPROVE THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING ON THE BASIS OF ENSURING THAT OUR REPUBLIC OCCUPIES LEADING POSITIONS IN THE COUNTRY BY THE LEVEL OF THE GENERAL INDICATORS OF ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND ACHIEVING THIS BY BUILDING UP THE INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL, IMPROVING THE SECTORIAL STRUCTURE, COMPREHENSIVELY INTENSIFYING SOCIAL PRODUCTION, INCREASING THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR RESOURCES AND IMPROVING THE UTILIZATION OF NATURAL ASSETS AND THE TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES.

Considerable growth is planned over the next 15 years for the republic's gross social product and national income.

IT IS INTENDED TO ACHIEVE THE INCESSANT GROWTH OF THE SCALES OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION THROUGH THE ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY AND THROUGH FURTHER BOOSTING AGRICULTURE AND OTHER ECONOMIC SECTORS.

The growth of industrial potential will occur mainly as a result of the preferential growth of the labor-intensive and high-technology sectors which determine scientific and technical progress, such as electrical engineering, instrument making, the chemical and petrochemical industry, electric power production, and others. The sectors producing consumer goods will develop rapidly.

The growth of the scales and improvement of the structure of social production IN THE NEXT 15 YEARS ARE PLANNED TO RESULT from the deepening of specialization and the intensification of the national economy's comprehensive development, with due consideration given to the fuller utilization of natural and other specific production and economic conditions, and primarily from the preferential growth of production processes with which the Georgian SSR participates in the union-wide division of labor.

Labor productivity -- the most important indicator FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION -- will increase severalfold and will account for almost the entire national income growth.

The efficiency of social production is planned to increase substantially as a result of the fundamental technical modernization of the national economy, the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, the sharp reduction of manual labor, the intensified policy of thrift, and the introduction of waste-free technological systems in production.

Great tasks now face agriculture, and their solution must ensure the satisfaction of the population's growing needs for livestock products, vegetables, potatoes, and fruit in accordance with the scientifically determined physiological nutrition standards. With a view to fully meeting the demand of the entire country's population for tea, we must significantly increase the output of this especially important product and improve its quality. The sectors determining the republic's specialization in the union-wide division of labor -- citrus fruit growing, viticulture, fruit growing, and others -- will also develop at an accelerated pace.

THE PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION in the period through 2000 have been determined on the basis of the planned parameters for the further growth of the republic's economy. It is especially important that this period will see the construction of the Caucasus mountain pass railroad, which will considerably improve the republic's economic linkup with the country's other important economic regions.

A major program to extend the capital's subway has been outlined, and some comrades have already spoken about it today.

The improvement of the distribution of productive forces and the economic assimilation of mountain and foothill regions will be achieved by creating a widespread transportation network, setting up branches and shops of major enterprises of the machine-building, light, and processing industries and craft industries, and developing tourist resort, sports, and recuperation centers in the high mountain regions.

The consumption of national income will steadily increase on the basis of the accelerated development of the republic's economy and the improvement of its structure. The resources for national consumption will also increase on this basis.

The advance estimates provide for fast rates of absorption of the population's increased monetary incomes in accordance with the principles of formulating a rational consumption budget and on the basis of fast and steady rates of growth in consumer goods output and the sphere of paid services, an improvement in the market availability of goods in demand, large-scale cooperative and personal housing construction, and other measures.

An extensive program has been developed to resolve demographic problems. All the necessary conditions, primarily material ones, will be created for increasing the number of families with several children. Demographic problems will remain at the center of attention by party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

In order to resolve the complex current and long-term tasks before us, we must work in a new fashion, creatively, with zest, and must strive constantly to enhance the efficiency of social production can guarantee our future successes.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum the importance of THE CREATIVE APPROACH to the solution of economic and cultural building problems.

The experiments and the quest conducted widely in all spheres of the economy, culture, and management in the republic over the last few years indicate the creative and scientifically substantiated approach by party organizations to the urgent problems of communist construction.

It can be said without any false modesty that our republic, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, has turned into a testing ground for economic experiments whose impact and significance have -- thanks to the union organs' support and approval -- spread far beyond Georgia's frontiers.

A major experiment is approaching conclusion -- the development of a new management structure for agriculture, which began 10 years ago on a regional level with the Abasha experience, which is now known all over the country and has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

WHAT HAS THE ABASHA EXPERIENCE GIVEN US? Even closer alignment between leadership and production, the improvement of its efficiency, and the concentration of resources and funds; considerable overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges; practical introduction of better systems for material and moral incentives, reduction of the management apparatus by almost 20 percent as a result of three-stage cutbacks, the elimination of superfluous links, and much else. But the end results are the main thing. As you know, they are highly impressive.

The reorganization of the republic Ministry of Agriculture on the basis of reforming a number of ministries and departments into the State Committee for Agricultural Production was the logical conclusion of the development of a new structure of agricultural management from top to bottom.

The whole country knows about the Poti comrades' initiative, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

The essence of the experiment is to develop an effective machinery for the comprehensive management of the region's economic and social life. The working body is the Poti Gorispolkom's territorial-intersectoral association, which is functioning on the basis of financial autonomy and economic interest in high end results from the city's entire economy and from each individual production link. Statewide interests are given priority in this.

It is gratifying that the Tbilisi party organizations are creatively applying the experience accumulated in the sphere of managing the national economy, supplementing and improving it in accordance with their own specific circumstances.

At the same time, there still remain some unresolved problems. Tbilisi's economic planning territorial-intersectoral administration makes insufficient use of the principles of financial autonomy in its activity. The Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and the Gosbank must give practical help to the administration in introducing and economic financially autonomous mechanism which would establish close links between the material interests of each enterprise and the interests of the economic planning intersectoral administration.

The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum especially emphasized the importance of enhancing the economic AUTONOMY OF LABOR COLLECTIVES.

In accordance with a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, several of the country's enterprises are conducting an economic experiment aimed at expanding the rights of production associations and enterprises in planning and economic activity and at enhancing their responsibility for the results of their work. Some of our Tbilisi enterprises, including the V.I. Lenin Electric Locomotive Plant, are participating in this experiment. All questions concerning the experiment are constantly kept under review by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Tbilisi Gorkom.

A very interesting form of coordinating the efforts by all organizations interested in the production of goods for the people has been demonstrated by the Center for Organizing Work on Satisfying Effective Demand for Consumer Goods, which has been set up in Tbilisi. Thanks to the work done by this center, the republic is already producing more than 50 new items of goods in acutely short supply.

A very good start has been made, and the work being done to complete the above experiments will be an important precondition for satisfying the population's demand for consumer goods. It is gratifying that the same quest is in progress in Sukhumi, Batumi, Kataisi, and other cities in the republic.

The growth of the republic's economic, scientific, and technical potential has enabled us to devote more attention to the conservation of nature and of historical and cultural monuments, to ecological problems, and to conducting experiments in this sphere, too.

It is well known how much work has been done in this respect in the Zestafoni, Chiatura, and other regions. The problems of reinforcing the coastline along Georgia's Black Sea coast have been resolved thoroughly and in an original way.

Capital investments by the state, running to almost R365 million, have been channeled into environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources over the last 10 years.

The unique Tbilisi-Rustavi purification installation is under construction, with a total capacity of 1 million cubic meters per 24 hours, and its completion will put an end to the discharge of untreated effluent into the Kura River basin.

Last November the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers examined the question of preventing atmospheric pollution in the cities of Tbilisi, Rustavi, Kutaisi, Sukhumi, and Batumi, and in other major industrial centers.

The Central Committee and government resolution provides for a complete range of measures ensuring a significant improvement of the atmosphere in the republic's cities.

A broad, long-term program of nature conservation measures for the period through 2000 is planned. The measures being currently implemented, the planned volume of nature conservation works, and our quest in this sphere will ensure the improvement of the natural environment and create all the necessary conditions for normal labor and relaxation by the people and our future generations.

Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress directives concerning the need to subordinate the development of science and technology even more to the solution of Soviet society's economic and social tasks, the republic's scientists are engaged in increasingly active work to transform science into a direct productive force.

A well organized system for the management of scientific and technical progress is being developed in accordance with the decisions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum.

A nationwide discussion is now in progress on the CPSU Central Committee draft school reform. The school reform serves the interests of the people, the interests of the further development of the economy and culture and of the entire communist civilization.

Our task is to fundamentally improve the activity of the entire system of secondary, vocational and technical, and higher education, bearing in mind the requirements of scientific and technical progress.

The people's culture, which is national in form and socialist in content, is developing successfully.

The republic's workers in literature and the arts are devoting all their talent and all their creative energy to the service of the motherland and the ideals of communism. Remarkable works have been created over the last few years which have earned Lenin and State Prizes and other high awards, and the prestige and influence of the republic's literature and arts on the all-union and international arenas have been consolidated even further. Literature and the arts are increasingly establishing themselves as an important ideological means of nurturing the communist awareness of the masses.

We will continue to comprehensively support true innovations in the creativity of the figures of socialist culture.

The party sets the task of depicting reality even more forcefully, even more deeply, even more vividly, and even more beautifully, of creating highly ideological and highly artistic works worthy of our people and of our times.

Our meeting today is taking place in the republic's youngest theater, in Gldanskiy Rayon, the theater of the capital's new workers' rayon. This, comrades, is highly symbolic. The capital is expanding, and a new theater has emerged with the emergence of the new rayon. This indicates the higher spiritual requirements of our contemporaries. The concern for the people's spiritual prosperity will remain one of the Georgian party organization's main concerns.

The growth of the economic and spiritual potential strengthens our state and our socialist society.

The Georgian Communist Party, implementing the well known CPSU Central Committee resolutions, has accumulated a certain experience in party leadership in the sphere of strengthening social discipline, law and order, and organization, the struggle against contrary and antisocial phenomena and breaches of socialist legality, and the improvement of the moral and psychological climate in labor collectives. Thanks to these measures, certain successes have been achieved in the production sphere. Suffice it to say that over the last few years work time losses in the republic's economy have been halved. There are, however, many additional reserves.

This is why the statement made by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the February (1984) Plenum -- "The question of organization and order is a pivotal and fundamental one for us. There can be no argument about this" -- acquires the force of party law.

Everything in Tbilisi and throughout the republic must be exemplary -- discipline, law and order, and the services sphere -- and this must be our goal.

We have everything we need for this -- the material and technical base, the cadres, and the necessary support from the working people. The task's solution depends on our organizational and political work.

We must step up the struggle against demagogues, gossipmongers, anonymous letter writers, slanderers, and other similar elements. The main thing is to wage this struggle specifically and objectively.

IT IS A MATTER OF HONOR FOR THE CAPITAL'S PARTY ORGANIZATION AND ALL ITS WORKING PEOPLE TO TRANSFORM TBILISI INTO A CITY WITH EXEMPLARY PUBLIC ORDER AND HIGH STANDARDS OF COMMUNIST CULTURE

Our main task is to further enhance the role of party organizations in economic and cultural construction both in the capital and in the republic as a whole.

The quest for new forms and methods, the improvement of style, and the experiments in internal party work help to enhance the entire organizational and political activity of party committees.

The establishment of the Center for the Study, Molding, and Forecasting of Public Opinion under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, of the republic commission for the ASSERTION of the Socialist Way of Life and the Introduction of New Soviet Ceremonies and Rituals, and of the republic Council for the Coordination of Work on the Further Development of Interethnic Relations and the Internationalist Education of the Working People, and the conducting of the experiment of the sphere of reorganizing ideological education work at places of residence and the specialized Council for the Military-Patriotic Education of Young People and for Enhancing Parents' Role in the Ideological and Moral Molding of the Young Generation, following the experience of the Zestafonskiy and Tbilisi's Leninskiy Rayon party organizations, have proved themselves and have enriched our practical work. [sentence as published]

"To exercise greater independence of action at all levels, to seek boldly and, if necessary, to take justified risks for the sake of raising the economy's efficiency and increasing the people's well-being" -- this is the task set by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

On 25 December 1983 the CPSU Central Committee adopted its resolution "On the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Work To Improve the System of Management, Raise the Standard of Economic Work, and Make Rational Use of Resources."

This resolution determines to a large extent the labor enthusiasm and uplifted spirit of the masses in these election days, and lays the firm foundations of future victories. A special Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, to be held in the near future, will be devoted to this resolution.

Comrades! The party is consistently following a coarse of deepening democracy and expanding the rights of citizens, labor collectives, local soviets, and regional and autonomous bodies. Our well-known constitutional status -- the republic's sovereignty -- is a vivid expression of the party's concern for the rights of each nation and ethnic group, but in our society rights and obligations are dialectically interconnected. This is why we see the expansion of the rights of union republics and local organs of power as an expression of trust which requires from us greater responsibility for the state of affairs in the economy and culture of our entire great country. The question of enhancing responsibility runs throughout the materials of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum. The responsibility of every Communist and each party committee must be enhanced everywhere.

Every one of us must consider it his supreme international and patriotic duty to devote all his strength, experience, and knowledge to the cause of the motherland's flourishing, the cause of consolidating the unbreakable union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

We must look on this as our own supreme civic duty, our own happiness, the goal of our lives!

Comrades! The CPSU's domestic and foreign policy enjoys the ardent support of the whole Soviet people, of all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups, and of all progressive mankind.

The CPSU's foreign policy is inseparable from its domestic policy. This is why the successes in socialist building lay the firm foundations of our country's successes on the international arena. The profound awareness of this truth rouses our people to new labor feats. The republic's working people know that the growth of our economic and industrial potential strengthens the socialist motherland's defense capability and helps step up the struggle for peace throughout the world.

This is why, by voting for the candidate deputies from the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, we are voting for lasting peace and international security.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are doing everything within their power to prevent the tragedy of a new world war. Nevertheless, imperialism is forcing upon the world an unprecedentedly large and extensive arms race, involving the most deadly means of destroying human beings, and is pushing mankind toward the abyss of nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union, naturally, has been forced to take measures to strengthen its defense capability so as to prevent U.S. military superiority.

Soviet Georgia's working people, like all Soviet people, heard with a feeling of profound satisfaction the words from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum: "...We will not allow anyone to break the military equilibrium that has been achieved. And let no one retain the slightest doubt: We will continue to concern ourselves with strengthening our country's defense capability...."

The gains of socialism and the Soviet people's peaceful labor are reliably guarded by our great socialist motherland's Armed Forces.

The valiant troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Border Districts are mounting a vigilant guard along the fatherland's southern frontier. The task is to strengthen the alliance of people and Army even further. This is the source of our strength and our victories. It is thanks to the might of the Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces that imperialism today does not dare indulge in large-scale adventures.

Soviet Georgia's Communists and all working people understand well that in conditions of an exacerbated international situation it is necessary to enhance the political vigilance, mobilization, and organization of the masses, along with discipline and law and order.

Uncompromising class battles for people's minds and hearts are being fought in today's world. Ideological subversion against the socialist countries does not cease even for a single minute.

The elections to the USSR's supreme organ of power are yet another pretext for anti-communist sensationalism by our ideological and class enemies.

We Marxist-Leninists know that abstract democracy does not and cannot exist, and that democracy has always had and still has a class meaning and a class essence.

The apologists of capitalism attempt to present the United States as a "model of bourgeois democracy." President Reagan, who has proclaimed a crusade against communism, appeals for the "cultivation" of democracy. But what kind of "democracy" is the President expatiating about when, according to bourgeois statistical data, more than 10 million people in that country are unable to find work and several million are illiterate? For 200 years America's indigenous inhabitants -- the Indians -- have been waging a fruitless struggle for their rights. We must remind people and especially our young people, of this. How can you speak of equal rights when 4 percent of adult Americans possess a greater wealth than the combined gross national product of a dozen European countries?! It is easy to see what these equal rights mean when 100 capitalists receive annual profits equal to the wages earned by almost the entire U.S. working class.

It is well known that the fundamental question determining the extent of the developments of democracy and therefore of man's rights and freedoms is the question of participation in power. According to reports in one bourgeois newspaper, the U.S. Senate has been known throughout America's history as the "rich man's club." But there is no need to go back into history; let us look at today. Out of 100 senators, 29 are millionaires, although the number of millionaires as part of the total U.S. population does not exceed 0.2 percent. Bankers, businessmen, and managers comprise 83 percent of congressmen. And so it appears that the ruling exploiter class calls its domination democracy.

The majority of deputies to the USSR and republic supreme soviets are workers or kolkhoz members. Workers and kolkhoz members occupy more than 69 percent of the seats in the republic's soviets of people's deputies. Had 70 percent of the seats in the U.S. Congress been occupied by workers, would we have seen how Mr President would have managed to station his Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe?!

You know that, despite Georgia's rich ancient culture, 56 percent of its population were illiterate until 1921. Today, out of every 1,000 people in the Georgian SSR, 101 are specialists with higher education -- and this is 4.5 times more than in France, 4 times more than in Britain, and 10 times more than in Turkey.

Like any other Soviet republic, the Georgian SSR is, both in spirit and in the structure of its population, a republic of internationalist-patriots.

Our internationalism and patriotism are embodied in specific and real deeds. All of the republic's nations and ethnic groups are represented in the Supreme Soviets of the Georgian SSR, the Abkhaz ASSR, and the Adzhar ASSR, the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast Soviet, and the local soviets. These facts alone make it clear how the nationalities problem is being resolved in our country, how the people's civil rights and freedoms are ensured, and how we have established real democracy for the citizens and real democracy for the Soviet Union's nations and ethnic groups.

For the first time in its history, the country's multinational composition has been transformed from a source of its weakness into a source of strength and prosperity.

The national constructive energy of each people serves internationalism and the cause of socialism and communism.

The party proceeds from the fact that the fundamental trends -- both FLOURISHING and RAPROCHEMENT -- mutually supplement one another and create conditions for the HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT of nations.

The flourishing and rapprochement of nations are general laws of socialism in the development of national relations.

FLOURISHING contains the rapprochement of peoples as one of its essential components in precisely the same way as RAPPROCHEMENT contains FLOURISHING. It is not each trend in isolation but their unity that is the law of national relations under socialism.

The socialist solution of the nationalities question has an IRREVERSIBLE NATURE. The Leninist nationalities policy, based on the implementation of the principle of national self-determination, was the first in world history to set an example, a classical model of the socialist solution of the nationalities question.

The advantages of the socialist system consist of the fact that it ensures real preconditions enabling every member of society to rise spiritually and physically to a higher level of social progress in his striving and efforts to assert on earth the great and noble principles of peace, brotherhood, equality, freedom, labor, and humanism for all people, for all peoples, and for all mankind.

Our task is to demonstrate practically the advantages of socialist democracy, the democracy of real socialism, and to protect the young people from the noxious influence of bourgeois propaganda, the bourgeois way of life, and survivals of the past. This is the Communists' principle!

Comrades!

A deputy is an integral part of his people, and he must devote all his energy, abilities, experience, and knowledge to the cause of the party, the cause of the great Lenin, the immortal cause of the triumph of communist ideals.

This is why the deputy is trusted by the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, veterans and young people, and people of all nations and ethnic groups.

I want to thank you with all my soul and with all my heart, dear voters, and especially the voters of Tbilisi's Leninskiy and Gldanskiy Electoral Okrugs, for the great honor vested in me -- nomination as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Many heartfelt thanks for this great trust!

Every Communist and every working person is educated by the party and the people in modesty, self-criticism, and a sense of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved. This is wonderful. This is a guarantee that not a single deputy will overestimate the achievements or rest on his laurels, but will strive to scale new heights and score new successes so that the deputy's conscience may always be clear before the voters, before the motherland, and before the party of the great Lenin!

Allow me, dear comrades, to assure our Leninist party's Central Committee that Soviet Georgia's working people, rallied more monolithically than ever before around the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, will vote unanimously for the worthy candidate deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Georgia's working people know that by voting for the candidates of the party and the people they are voting for the flourishing of our country's economy and culture, for the Soviet people's greater prosperity, for peace and democracy, for the victory of communism!

LONG LIVE THE SOVIET PEOPLE!

LONG LIVE THE CPSU!

PRAVDA OBSERVER ON ELECTIONS, CPSU POLICIES

LD141856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Announcer-read talk written by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Germanovich Morionov entitled "The CPSU: Tested Vanguard of the Soviet People" for "Leninist University of Millions" program]

[Excerpts] An event of outstanding sociopolitical significance has taken place in the life of our country. Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet have been held.

The last 5 years have been marked by great accomplishments by the Communist Party and the Soviet people. This was a period of steady work, creative search and persistent efforts to implement the great and complex tasks set by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. Everyone can now see that the political course worked out by the party is being steadily implemented. New successes have been achieved in economic and cultural construction. Our homeland is becoming increasingly rich and powerful. The country's productive forces are growing stronger and are being substantially renewed.

The November 1982, June 1983, December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee were important new landmarks in the life of our country. Suffice it to recall that during that time the Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted about two dozen major decisions on fundamental problems in the life of the Soviet Union.

Continuity has always been the fundamental principle in the work of our party. That is how it has been. That is how it will be. This determination was persuasively confirmed again in the decisions of the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a talented organizer and an unshakable fighter for the cause of the party and the people, as general secretary of the Party Central Committee.

At the February Plenum of the Central Committee a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of key features of the internal and international policy of the CPSU was made. The plenum determined key directions for work in the political, economic, social and international spheres.

The plenum stressed over and over again the need to strengthen the ties between the party and the masses, to develop and support the creativity of the working class and all working people, to further intensify and expand socialist democracy. Attention was drawn to the consolidation of Bolshevik efficiency oriented toward practical work results and improvement of the style of party leadership and all the activities of the state and economic macninery. The plenum noted that there was a need for every section of management to be enterprising, to be clearly aware of its obligations and to carry them out efficiently.

In drawing up its plans for the further development of our country, the CPSU constantly takes into account the international situation developing in the world. This situation is complex and tense. The current dangerous situation on the world arena has been caused by the reckless and adventuristic policy of the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. The policy defies contemporary realities. It is a wild attempt to reverse the course of history. Nobody has yet succeeded in such an attempt. It has even less chance of success in contemporary times, which is characterized by the superiority of the forces of socialism, freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress. However, none of this makes the adventuristic policy of the U.S. Administration less dangerous. The Soviet Union cannot ignore the fact that aggressive circles across the ocean are steadily speeding up the flywheel of the arms race and hatching plans for nuclear war and even war in space. The deployment of U.S. first-strike Pershing II and cruise missiles, which has begun in a number of West European countries, is especially dangerous for the cause of European and universal peace.

Even in this tense situation the CPSU and the Soviet state do not ask themselves which foreign policy they should follow in the future. We are firmly committed to the program of peace, good-neighborliness and development of all-round relations with all countries, without pre-conditions, without stipulating privileges of any kind, without infringing on the rights of anyone at all. But we are able and will be able to uphold our own interests and the interests of the socialist community, to stick up for our friends and allies. There is virtually no problem of importance for the strengthening of peace on which the Soviet Union has not put forward specific, realistic proposals in recent years. Soviet peace initiatives are receiving increasingly broad support from the world's peoples and states. But the adventuristic and bellicose course of the U.S. Administration, on the other hand, is encountering an ever-increasing rebuff.

The roots of international detente run deep and the enemies of peace cannot dig them up. Our party is confident that it will ultimately be possible to return the course of events to the channel of strengthening peace, restricting the arms race and developing international cooperation.

In concentrating its attention on two interrelated areas, communist construction and the strengthening of peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state devote indefatigable attention to ensuring the security of our homeland. We do not need military superiority. But we know what incalculable misfortunes the actions of an aggressor can bring on the peoples. The Soviet people have not forgotten the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War. Therefore, the CPSU and out entire people show ceaseless concern to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces have all they need for the reliable defense of the gains of socialism and peace on earth. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries can work calmly and confidently, knowing that they have everything they need to rebuff the intrigues of the imperialists. None of those who are fond of military adventures will manage to catch us unawares. No potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory strike.

Soviet people are well aware that the steady, forward development of our country's economy is the decisive factor in strengthening the positions of socialism and the authority of the USSR on the international arena, in strengthening peace on earth. This in turn depends on the results of the work by each of us. The better Soviet citizens work in their areas, the higher is the level of organization, discipline and efficiency in work -- the more powerful is our socialist state.

The results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet have demonstrated yet again that the party of Lenin enjoys the boundless support of the entire Soviet people. The indissoluble fusion of the party and people has become even stronger. With this support from the entire people, the CPSU, which bears high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is full of unshakable determination to go on honorably fulfilling the great, historical mission of socialism and peace.

ANDROPOV HONORED; TOWNS, RAYONS RENAMED

LD141616 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of the USSR Council of Ministers on perpetuating the memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Considering the historic services of that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, of the world communist and workers' movement, true Leninist and ardent fighter for peace and communism, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, and with the aim of perpetuating his memory, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers decree:

First: To set up a bust of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at Nagutskaya Stantsiya, Stavropol Kray, where he was born.

Second: To rename the town of Rybinsk in Yaroslavl Oblast as the town of Andropov. To rename Kursavskiy Rayon in Stavropol Kray as Andropovskiy Rayon.

Third: To give the name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the Rostselmash production association, to the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine, to the Leningrad Higher Military-Political School of Air Defense, to one of the higher educational establishments, to the Guards Tank Kantemir Red Banner Division of the Order of Lenin, to a border detachment of the Red Banner Northwestern Border Okrug, to the No 108 secondary school of the Ministry of Railways in the town of Mozdok in North Osetian ASSR, to the Pioneer Palace in the town of Petrozavodsk, to a prospekt or square in the city of Moscow, to one street in the towns of Yaroslavl, Petrozavodsk, and Stupino in Moscow Oblast, and to a ship of the Navy.

Fourth: To set up 12 stipends named after Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov for students of the Petrozavodsk Kuusinen State University, the Yaroslavl Polytechnical Institute, and one higher educational establishment.

Fifth: To set up memorial plaques on the building of the Volodarskiy Shipyard in Yaroslavl Oblast and on the building of the Committee for State Security of the USSR, where Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov worked, and also on house No 26 on Kutuzovskiy Prospekt in the city of Moscow, where he lived.

Sixth: To erect a bust on the grave of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on Red Square by the Kremlin Wall.

RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS LEADER ON PEACE ACTIVITIES

LD142208 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- The meeting of Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia with Soviet and foreign newsmen in Moscow today was devoted to the peace-building activities of the Russian Orthodox Church and of the other churches and religious organisations in the Soviet Union.

Describing the activities for peace held in recent years at the initiative of the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Filaret, who is chairman of the department of foreign church relations of the Moscow Patriarchy reported about the preparations now under way for a new round-table meeting of theologians and experts.

"We think that in today's conditions when a terrible threat of nuclear annihilation hangs over the earth, we, religious workers, must speak to the world in the language of peace. That is why the round-table discussion scheduled for early April will be devoted to the topic of "space without weapons." We expect the meeting to be attended by theologians and experts from the United States, Great Britain, Greece, West Germany, Sweden, and many other countries.

Metropolitan Filaret laid a special stress in his statement on the fact that "the active involvement of the Russian Orthodox Church and other churches in the peace-building activities rests on a profound theological basis." The need to work for peace, in Filaret's view, is becoming especially evident with the growing realization of "what a great sin war is, and especially war that may lead to a nuclear catastrophe on earth."

This meeting with newsmen took place in the premises of the publishing department of the Moscow Patriarchy. The journalists were shown a fragment from a film made on an order of the Moscow Patriarchy during the days of the world conference of "religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from the nuclear catastrophe" (1982) attended by about 600 participants from all corners of the globe.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS FIRED IN ARMENIA

LD142154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Excerpts] In people's control committees. At the microphone is commentator Sergey Zheleznyak:

First of all, I shall cite two facts inextricably linked together which, at the same time, contradict each other. In the past 2 years Armenia's Ministry of Automobile Transportation has discussed on seven occasions at its collegium matters pertaining to the struggle against inflated work reports and to saving fuel and lubricant material. The second fact is that the people's controllers of Armenia in their first selective check established that at the 29-78 column of No 3 trust, inflation of reports amounted to 30 percent. On 12 trucks alone, over 20,000 liters of surplus fuel were written off. On many trucks the odometers are not working. Whether they broke of their own accord or were helped to go out is now as difficult to establish as is whether the real distance these trucks traveled confirms with what is written on their travel sheets.

One other thing should be noted: The use of official auto transportation within the ministry itself considerably exceeds the set limits.

The People's Control Committee primarily punished those directly guilty of the violations. (Vasganyan), acting director of truck column No 29-78, was dismissed from his post for inflated reporting and illegally writing off fuel and lubricants. (Gasparyan), the deputy head of the Armpassazhirtrans trust responsible for running the buses, has been released from his post. The head of this trust, (Aramyan), and chief engineer (Sarakyan) have been given severe reprimands.

The People's Control Committee has called the attention of Drampyan, the republican minister of motor transportation, and his deputies to the shortcomings uncovered and demanded that these shortcomings be eliminated. It is to be hoped that the measures taken by the ministry will now be more effective.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LENIN TO WRITER -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the writer Yuriy Vasilyevich Bondarev the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the Order of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal, for his great services to the development of Soviet literature, fruitful public activity and on the occasion of his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Mar 84 LD]

GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER ON STATE OF TECHNOLOGY

OW150031 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0501 GMT on 11 February carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program with Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy, devoted to the current state of the Soviet gas industry. Voznesenskiy's guest is Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Dinkov, USSR minister of the gas industry.

The program begins with video of a meeting of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry and the presidium of the Central Committee of the Petroleum and Gas Workers Trade Union which, Voznesenskiy notes, was held recently.

Voznesenskiy then introduces Dinkov. Noting media, and particularly television, attention to the work of the gas industry, Voznesenskiy says that he would like to concentrate on the current state of the industry's development, the prospects for its development, and asks Dinkov what has given rise to the rapid rate of this development.

Over video of oil rigs, pipe-laying operations, and steel smelting, Dinkov says: "Lev Aleksandrovich, indeed we cannot complain about the lack of attention to our industry from information organs, particularly television. However, for some reason the construction of pipelines, or shots of completed pipelines, are invariably shown. In fact, the gas industry today is multifarious, with gas and chenical complexes, and it begins with gas exploration, drilling, extraction, refining at chemical plants and gas refineries, the transportation of gas and its distribution to consumers. All this is part of the gas industry.

"Today we have begun to conduct exploratory work on the continental shelf and other water-covered areas. The gas industry is developing at a rapid rate, and already in 1983 the proportion of gas in the country's fuel resources balance amounted to 30 percent.

"The rapid rate of accelerated development of the gas industry became possible thanks to the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the selfless labor of workers of the gas industry and associated ministries, primarily the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises -- our basic builders, who create capacities for our industry."

Dinkov goes on to outline the benefits of gas as a power source, its use in the manufacture of other products, and the by-products extracted from it.

Voznesenskiy then asks a question about the present state of scientific and technical progress in the gas industry. Video cuts to an excerpt from the ministry's collegium meeting, with L.M. Kuznetsov, deputy chief of the Heavy Industry and Power Department of the CPSU Central Committee [Otdel Tyazheloy Promyshlennisti i Energetiki TSK KPSS], shown addressing the meeting. He says: "Comrades, one of the main tasks set by the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. You are doing a lot in this area, but there is one shortcoming here, that the introduction of automated systems insufficiently affects your structural formation, and entails little reduction in numbers. Comrades, you have many workers at compressor stations and gas preparation installations. Therefore, we must do some work in this area and further improve plans for your gas fields and compressor stations."

Dinkov continues: "It would be impossible to ensure this growth in gas extraction, the creation of these large gas and chemical complexes for refining, and all we have achieved today, without the introduction of new equipment and new technology, and without this so-called scientific and technical progress.

"We in the ministry have already examined the question of intensifying and accelerating scientific and technical progress, and have projected a whole series of measures to indeed accelerate this progress.

"We are conducting work of geophysical research during exploration that makes exploratory work go almost twice as fast. We are engaged in introducing new systems of circulatory drilling mud, and are introducing new technological installations for gas extraction. The introduction of equipment for gas extraction at complex gas preparation installations, and the proper distribution of gas wells in clusters, has allowed us, during the last 5 years, to increase productivity from 18 million cubic meters of gas per person to 30 million cubic meters of gas in 1983.

"For us, scientific and technical progress is the key that will enable us in the future to maintain high rates in the development of the gas industry. We, and the scientists of our industry, are faced with very major problems in increasing gas condensate and oil yield, and introducing new technological processes, which would enable an increase in hydrocarbon extraction from seams. Industry scientists, design groups, and everyone required to maintain a high level of scientific and technical progress, are working on these questions."

Over video of computer technology and automated control systems, Dinkov continues: "Scientific and technical progress other industries make in relation to gas supplies primarily depends on how reliably and rhythmically we provide our consumers with quality gas. We are working on this. We are also working on how to increase the efficiency factor of our equipment, and not only ours, but also that of other industries.

"Our scientific production association, the Gas Utilization Scientific Industrial Association, is concerned with questions of studying, developing, and increasing the efficiency factor of gas burner equipment in ferrous and nonferrous metallaurgy, and other branches of the national economy.

"We in the ministry are conducting major work on utilizing waste gases. A lot of heat at compressor stations is lost to the atmosphere. We have already, practically everywhere, begun to utilize this heat to grow vegetables in hothouses, but our scientists are working on creating a steam and gas cycle machine to utilize this heat for obtaining additional power. In this way, we hope to increase the efficiency factor of our gas pumping units, say from 29 to 37 percent.

"Generally, many problems exist. We have measures, a program has been formulated, and we are working on this program."

Voznesenskiy adds that the gas industry is promoting scientific and technical progress in other industries, and that the use of gas provides an annual increase of 1 percent in social labor productivity. He then poses a question about the economic use of gas within the gas industry, and in the entire national economy.

At this point, video again shows a clip from the ministry's collegium meeting, with V.V. Strizhov, general manager of the Nadym Gas Production Association, addressing the meeting. He notes that the association's council has decided to replace terms such as "metric tons of standard fuel" and "standard units" with real units of actual fuels and materials.

Dinkov continues: "Generally, gas is a most valuable fuel and raw material, and I will say it is not inexpensive. Although our country has sufficient gas reserves, they are not replaceable, and everything we burn up or use incorrectly we can consider as lost, and there will be no restitution.

"Therefore, we in industry are doing major work in economizing on fuel consumption, because the gas industry intself is a major consumer of gas. All compressor stations -- not all, 83 percent -- operate by gas turbine power, and use as fuel the same gas that we ourselves extract. Therefore, we consume a lot of it, about 8 percent of all that is extracted is consumed as fuel by the gas industry itself.

"We are now working on creating and introducing new gas pumping machines. New, more highly-efficient and advanced gas pumping machines that are today being adopted at compressor stations, and already operating on our pipelines, have been created, together with the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and other ministries.

"We have begun to use more efficiently new force pumps and compressors. The use of new compressors and gas pumping machines has enabled to halve expenditure on shut-off fittings, namely valves, shutoffs, and all that is used in building compressor stations.

"This is not all, In using new machines, we are generally also increasing the efficiency factor of gas pumping machines. Therefore, the consumption of fuel in gas pumping will decrease. We are working on this.

"However, very much depends on associated ministries using gas, as a raw material and as a fuel, and every ministry must be concerned with questions of economy, not only in industry, but also in everyday life. Today compressed or liquefied gas is used by 205 million Soviet citizens. Therefore, every person who uses gas must consume it thriftily and economically, because it is our national wealth and property, and its reserves are not limitless -- we must remember this. Moreover, it is very expensive, because we extract it presently beyond the Arctic Circle and use it in the northern Caucasus, the Ukraine, or other southern regions of our country.

"Measures developed and directed at saving fuel, or the saving of material resources, are always cheaper than organizing extraction in new regions, and construction of new resources."

Vozensenskiy then notes that the rapid growth of the industry and environmental conditions make above-average demands on gas industry workers. Video cuts to A.G. Turmanov, chief of the Ukrainian Gas Production Association addressing the collegium meeting, and noting that in the last fiscal year "451 persons were released from operating enterprises, including 175 persons from the managerial staff, which significantly provided for the staffing of newly-introduced capacities."

Dinkov then notes that the ministry pays great attention to increasing qualifications of engineering, technical and ordinary workers, particularly at training equipment centers, as well as to cultivating "a patriotic attitude" in workers towards their occupation.

Replying to Vozensenskiy's question on the difficult working conditions, and following video from the collegium meeting showing trade union secretary Bagayev stressing the need to increase housing construction, Dinkov reports the ministry overfulfilled 1983 housing construction plans, and fulfilled 1983 school and preschool construction plans, while noting there is still insufficient housing construction along main gas pipeline routes.

Dinkov adds that the ministry is concerned with improving dining facilities for workers, building clinics and sanatoriums, sending workers' children in isolated northern areas to summer camps, and notes difficulties in obtaining special work clothing, due to the varieties of such clothing required.

In conclusion, Dinkov says: "Today we are faced with major problems, problems connected with increasing labor productivity, reducing service personnel numbers; moreover, not only in drilling operations, but also in extraction, machine building, refining, and all links in our economy.

"We are faced with major problems in the regulation of gas supply to the national economy. We still have bottlenecks which must be overcome. The reliability of the unified system of gas supply to the country must be significantly increased. It is necessary to seriously accelerate drilling operations and the commissioning of wells. We must significantly increase the utilization factor of already-drilled well resources, and increase yields of underground gas deposits. Unfortunately, we still have idle wells at underground deposits. We must, as soon as possible, activate, increase efficiency of, and obtain a return on, all our constructed capacities, and all that we have; that is, fulfill tasks set before us by the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

"Gas industry workers, striving to fulfill tasks placed before us, have adopted increased socialist pledges which ensure extraction of 3.8 billion cubic meters of above-plan gas, the production of 200,000 metric tons of liquefied gases, increased utilization of existing capacities, utilization of drilled well resources, the obtaining of R50 million of above-plan profit, increasing labor productivity by 1 percent, and reducing the production cost of what we produce by 0.6 percent.

Socialist pledges were discussed in detail by all collectives and at all gas industry enterprises, and approved by the Ministry of the Gas Industry collegium and the presidium of the Central Committee of the Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers' Trade Union. I express confidence that all toilers in the gas industry will do everything possible, and give all their knowledge and effort, so that these pledges will not only be fulfilled, but also overfulfilled."

DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY REVIEWED

LD132137 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- The aggregate capacity of atomic power plants in the USSR is estimated at 20 million kilowatt. It more than trebled over the past eight years. The construction of new atomic power plants is envisaged by a long-term energy programme. This has been announced by Yevgeniy Fadeyev, one of the heads of the State Planning Committee of the USSR. He appeared today in a programme devoted to Soviet atomic power engineering.

In addition to increasing the capacity of large atomic power plants, it is planned to build so-called small atomic power stations to generate electricity and heat in the regions of the extreme north. They will be either stationary or mobile.

The meeting's participants reaffirmed that the development of atomic power engineering does not present any health hazards. This was proved by the operation of Soviet atomic power plants for many years. Safety was achieved as a result of lengthy, careful studies conducted by Soviet scientists who made all devices containing radioactive elements highly reliable and hermetic and ensured that safety regulations be strictly observed, noted academician Valeriy Legasov, deputy director of Moscow's Atomic Energy Institute.

The conversation was attended by President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov who described the use of atomic energy in various branches of the national economy. Atomic heat-generating stations, in his opinion, will replace in the future uneconomical boiler houses which burn fuel oil and pollute the environment.

'SPY CRUISER' CATCHES FIRE, DECLINES NATO AID

LD141424 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1258 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] A western fleet's offer to help a Russian spy cruiser on fire in the North Sea was rebuffed and may have threatened a major international incident.

Helicopter pilots flying nearby yesterday said they saw the Soviet vessel go to action stations as NATO ships approached offering help when thick black smoke billowed round her.

The reports that the crew went to their guns were labelled "speculation" by the admiral commanding the fleet of British, American and other NATO vessels taking part in "Exercise Teamwork-84" off Norway, although he confirmed other details of the incident.

The 7,600 ton "Kresta" guided missile cruiser was in the middle of the NATO fleet of 150 vessels from nine countries when the incident happened.

Sailors saw smoke surround the cruiser on Monday and she was contacted instantly over the international VHF rescue frequency to see if she wanted help.

The cruiser, with a crew of 460 men, was dodging among the fleet with other Soviet intelligence-gathering vessels at the time.

The 60,000 ton US aircraft carrier Independence, nearest to the vessel at the time of the fire, contacted her and moved in close.

The NATO fleet commander, US Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf, who was on his flagship in another sector of the fleet at the time, said: "We talked to them from bridge to bridge and they said they did not need assistance."

MARSHAL KULIKOV DEPARTS ARMENIAN SSR FOR MOSCOW

GF081630 Yerevan SOVETAKAND AYASTAN in Armenian 19 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] On 18 February, V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, and marshal of the Soviet Union, left Yerevan for Moscow.

Comrade V.G. Kulikov was seen off at the airport by G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Transcaucasus Military Okrug forces; Y.V. Shatalin, bureau member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; M.M. Davtyan, chief of the administrative organs department of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; and other officials.

During his visit to Armenia, V.G. Kulikov acquainted himself with life in the republic. He visited industrial enterprises, sports and concerts complexes, new construction projects, and tourist sites in Yerevan.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO GENERAL -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Colonel-General Vladimir Kirillovich Meretskov the Order of the Red Banner for services to the Soviet Army and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Mar 84 LD]